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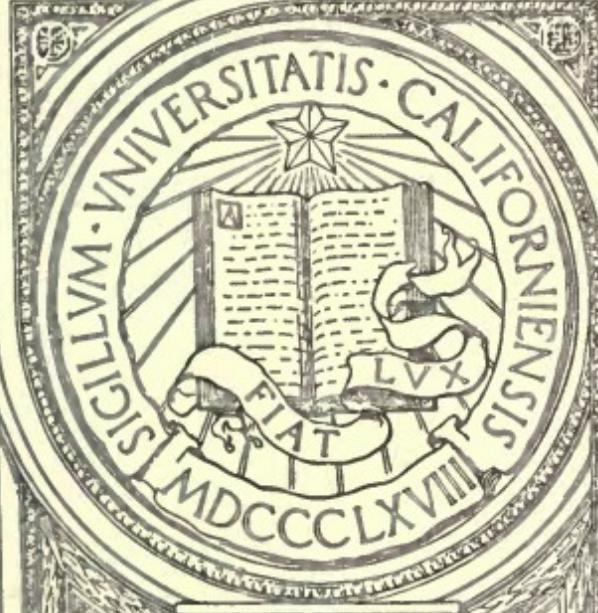
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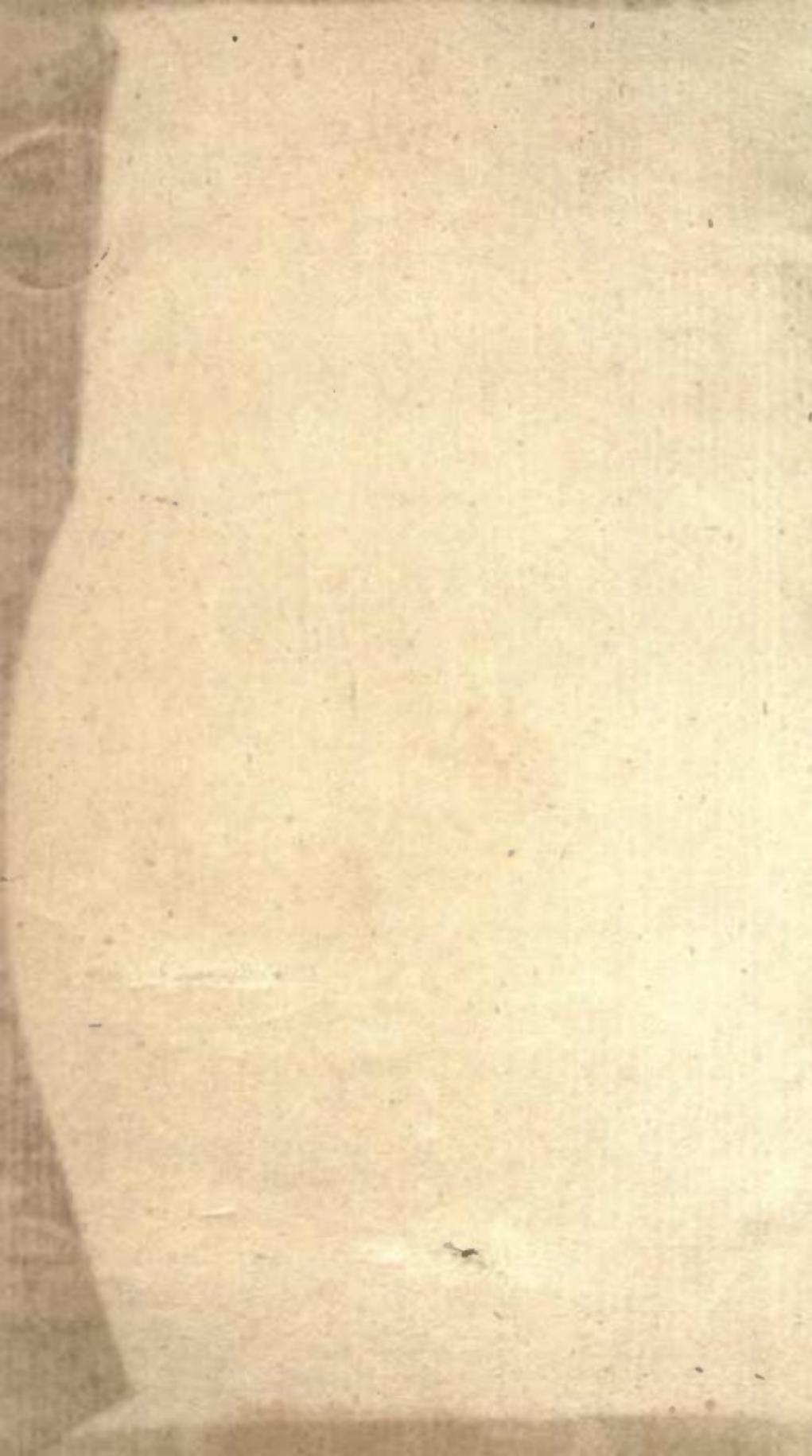
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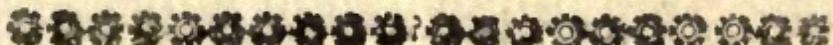
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THE
FOURTH VOLUME
OF
LETTERS
Writ by a
Turkish Spy,
Who Liv'd Five and Forty YEARS
Undiscover'd at
P A R I S:

Giving an Impartial Account to the
Divan at Constantinople, of the most Remarkable
Transactions of Europe: And, Discovering several *Intrigues* and *Secrets* of the
Christian Courts (especially of That of France)
Continued from the YEAR 1649, to the
Year 1682.

Written, Originally in Arabick. First Translated into
Italian, afterwards into French, and now into
English.

The THIRTEENTH EDITION.



L O N D O N:

Printed by A. WILDE,

For S. and E. Ballard, J. Brotherton, W. Meadows,
T. Cox, R. Ware, J. Clarke, S. Birt, D. Browne,
T. Astley, J. Shuckburgh, J. Hedges, E. Wicksteed,
J. Oswald, J. Comyns, C. Bathurst, R. Baldwin,
A. Strahan, and A. Wilde. [1753.]

1800 Letter to A.

LETTER

TO MR. GOLDSMITH

London, April 14. 1790.

Dear Sir,

I have just now rec'd

your very kind & interesting

letter, & I beg you will excuse

the shortness of my answer

as I have been very busy

lately, & have had little time

to write. I will however

try to give you some

DR46
M32e E
1753

TO THE

READER.^{V. 4}

EXPECT no more Commen-
dations of our *Arabian Author* ;
or Apologies for any Thing
that may seem liable to Censure in his
Letters. There is no End of answering
the Cavils of those, who, to gain the
Character of *Criticks*, will create *Faults*-
where they find none ; and impute the
very *Oversights* of the *Press* to the *Ignorance* of the *Author*, rather than a
Book shall escape free from *Censure*.

WHAT is wanting in the *Style*, where
it may be suppos'd to come short of the
Original, must be laid to the *Italian's*
Charge, who undertook the first *Version*
of so remote a *Language*. For the *Eng-*
lish Translator has endeavour'd to fol-
low him as close as the Difference of
Idioms will admit. And all the World
knows, that the *English Tongue* is none
of the most Copious and Significant.
But, if this shall seem an invidious Re-
flection, substituted in the room of a
passable Excuse, the *English Translator*
in Honour both of the *Foreign Copies*,
and his own *Native Language* (for he

To the READER.

is a true *Englishman* both by *Blood* and *Affection*) is willing to take the Blame of all Defects on himself. Assuring you, That whatsoever Roughness or Want of Elegance; whatsoever Carelessness of Expression is to be found in the *English Translation*, tho' it may be a Fault indeed, yet 'tis purely owing to the Candor of him who has committed it: Since the chief Reason of such Neglect is, because he was loth the *Reader* should lose the *Original Sense*, for the Sake of a sweet Period, or a delicate Cadence.

If in other Places he seems affected, as in retaining the *Turkish* and *Arabick* Words, where they might as well have been render'd *English*; this also was out of Respect to his *Copy*, where those Words are left as, we may suppose, they were found in the *Original Arabick*.

THIS is address'd to such Gentlemen as have procur'd the *Italian Copies* of these *Letters*. For we are informed, that they are in the Hands of some *English Travellers*, who had a Curiosity to compare the different *Translations* together.

HOWEVER to evidence, that this is not

To the READER.

not spoken in Partiality to ourselves, but with equal Regard to that Learned Foreigner, who first brought these Letters to Light ; it will not be amiss to exhibit such probable Reasons, as might induce him to leave some Arabick Words untranslated rather than others, tho' they had both the same Sense.

THE best Method of clearing up this Point, will be by producing Instances, such as that, *Page 55*, at the Bottom ; where the Word [*Vizirs*] is retain'd by the English Translator, because it was not changed by the *Italian*. Doubtless it had been as easy to say [*The seven Chief Spirits, Angels, Chancellors, or Ministers above*] as [*The seven Vizirs.*] But since the *Italian Copy* has not altered the Word [*Vizirs*] the English Translator thought fit to let it stand. And he conceives, 'tis proper enough in both *Versions* ; because it better expresses the Thought of the *Turkish Author*, than any *Italian* or *English* Word can do, being a *Title of Dignity* peculiar to the *Ottoman Empire* : Where the Credulous People are made to believe, that their *Monarchy*, with all its *Officers of State*, is exactly modell'd ac-

To the READER.

cording to the Pattern of the *Celestial Court* and *Kingdom*. Therefore it appears very natural in a *Turk*, to call the *Ministers of Heaven* by the Title of *Vizirs, Beglerbeks, Baffa's*, or whatsoever other Appellatives are used by them, to express the Dignity of their *Grandees* on Earth. And who would go to spoil his Sense for the Sake of a Word?

BESIDES, not to let this Passage fall without due Remarks, is it not common in our *Bible* to call God [*Lord of Lords?*] And how can this be otherwise expressed in *Arabick*, but by the Title which is appropriated to the *principal Governors of Provinces*, whom in their *Language* they call *Beglerbeks*? It is equally usual in *Scripture* to stile God [*King of Kings*] a Title frequently assumed by the *Eastern Monarchs*. Nay, in our common Discourse here in *England*, it is customary to give to God the Title of [*The King of Heaven?*] And why may we not as well give to the *Arch-Angels, and Angels, &c.* the Titles which are ordinarily apply'd to the *Princes and Nobles on Earth*? But, however, if this will not appear allowable in a *Christian*, yet no Man can wonder at the

Turk,

To the READER.

Turk, when he hears him use his *native Dialect*, speaking of 'the Potentates Above.' And if this be granted, I hope neither the *Italian* will be blamed for preserving the peculiar Phrase of an *Eastern Author*, nor the *English Translator* be accus'd for following so polite a *Pattern*.

This Instance had not been press'd so far, but in hopes that what is already said may serve as a Plea for several other Examples of like Nature in this *Volume*: Where it is impossible for any *European* to express the full Meaning of an *Oriental Author* without reserving some Words of his *very Language*. And in this, the *Italian Translator* is chiefly vindicated; from whose *Copy*, the *English* in such Cases had no Reason to *swerve*. And thus much may suffice to answer all Objections about the *Style*.

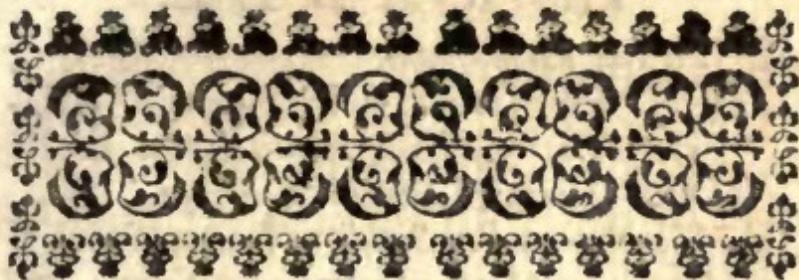
As to the *Matter* itself, it appears full of Instruction, in *Historical, Moral, and Political Affairs*. Nor need any Man wonder, if he encounter some Passages which may be found in other *Writers*, both *Gentile* and *Christian*; since the *Author* of these *Letters* professes, That he has taken much Pains

To the READER.

to peruse the *Treatises* of the *Ancients* both whilst he study'd in the *Academies*, and during his *Residence* at *Paris*, he often frequented the *Libraries* in that City, whereof there is no Scarcity. He spent a great deal of Time in reading *modern* as well as *ancient Authors*: By which means, he not only improved his Knowledge in the universal *History* of former *Times*, but grew familiar with the most remarkable Occurrences in *Europe*, during these later *Centuries*. So that, in some of his *Letters*, one would swear he had read *Sabellius*, *Petrus Justinianus*, *Philip de Comines*, and other *European Writers*: For he seems to come very near them, in relating some particular *Stories*. And it may be suppos'd that he took this Advantage to oblige the *Turkish Grandees* to whom he writ, by inserting in his *Letters* such Passages as they were wholly Strangers to.

THERE need no more be said, but that you may expect another *Volume* of *Letters* very speedily. *Farewell.*

A T A B L E



A

TABLE OF THE LETTERS and MATTERS Contained in this VOLUME.

VOL. IV.

BOOK I.

LETTER I.

MAHMUT the Arabian, and indefatigable Slave to the Grand Signior, to Mahomet, the most illustrious Vizir Azem at the Porte.

Page 1

He congratulates his Assumption to the chief Vizirate: Remonstrances his own Grievances; and craves his Protection.

A 6

II. To

The T A B L E.

- II. To the Kaimacham. 5
Of the new Troubles in Paris, and of Eliachim's being seized, which forced Mahmut to abscond from his Lodgings.
- III. To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew at Vienna. 8
He acquaints him with the same News ; and forbids any Dispatches till farther Order.
- IV. To Adonai, a Jew at Venice. 9
On the same Subject : And of an Attempt to rob the Treasury of Venice. A Relation of Tiepoli's Conspiracy.
- V. To Muhammed, Hodgia, Dervise, Eremitte, Inhabitant of the Prophetick Cave in Arabia the Happy. 12
Of the Contempt the Franks shew to the Beasts : Several remarkable Instances of the Tenderness which the Ancients shewed to the Dumb Creatures.
- VI. To the Kaimacham. 20
Of his Return to his former Lodgings. The true Reason of Eliachim's being seized.
- VII. To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew at Vienna. 22
He informs him of the same Matter ; and relates the Entertainment he found at his Return ; his Hostess being newly deliver'd of a Son.
- VIII. To Adonai, a Jew, at Venice. 25
Of a Marble Statue, with a mysterious Inscription on it.
- IX. To the Reis Effendi, chief Secretary of the Ottoman Empire. 27
Of a Peace concluded between the French Court, and the Parliament of Paris. A Description

The T A B L E.

*Description of the King's House and Gar-
dens at Ruel.*

X. To Dgnet Oglou. 29

*Of the Death of Egri Boinou. Of the
Eastern Jealousy. A memorable Exam-
ple of Seleucus's Justice.*

XI. To the Captain Bassa. 33

*He informs him of a League with the Cossacks,
Circassians, Mingrelians, and other Na-
tions were engag'd in against the Porte. The
different Character of those People. Some
Remarks on the Life of Ishmael Sophi.*

XII. To Cara Hali, Physician to the Grand
Signior. 37

*He congratulates his new Honour, and ad-
vises him to be cautious of the Vizir Azem.*

XIII. To Chiurgi Muhammet, Bassa. 40

*He acquaints him with the Flight of Mahomet,
the Son of the Dey of Tunis ; and his
Conversion to the Christian Religion.*

XIV. To Sale Tircheni Emin, Superintendant
of the Royal Arsenal at Constantinople. 43

*Of the Wars in the Black Sea ; the History
of Pachicour, the Circassian Pyrate.*

XV. To Melec Amet, Bassa. 48

*Of the Murder of Dorislaus, the English Am-
bassador at the Hague, with other Matters.*

XVI. To the Venerable Mus'i. 51

*He accuses the Septuagint, and all the Chris-
tian Translators of the Bible, of Flatness,
Errors, and not rightly rendering the Ori-
ginal Hebrew. Some particular Re-
marks on the Psalms of David, and the
Canticles of Solomon.*

XVII. To

The T A B L E.

- XVII. To the Chiaus, Bassa. 57
Remarks on the German, Swedish, and English Affairs. A Discovery which Osmin the Dwarf made of a Letter from the Captain Bassa, to Cardinal Mazarini.
- XVIII. To Cara Hali, Physician to the Seignior. 61
He informs him of great Injuries done by Lightning in France. Discourses of the Pleasures of a Country Life, and complains of his own Entanglements.
- XIX. To Kenan Bassa, Chief Treasurer to his Highness at Constantinople. 66
He congratulates his Advancement, and exhorts him to Moderation. Putting him in Mind also of the Cheats that have been committed in the Treasury.
- XX. To Pesteli Hali, his Brother. 69
Of the Pleasure he takes in reading his Travels. He informs him of the progressive Conquests made in China by the young Emperor of the Tartars. He advises him to wait on Kerker Hassian Bassa.
- XXI. To Kerker Hassian, Bassa. 75
He gives him a short Account of China, to encourage him to learn more from his Brother.
- XXII. To Chornezan, Bassa. 78
Of several Royal Marriages and Funerals in Europe. Remarks on Eclipses; and what happen'd to the Sun in the Days of Jehoshuah and Ezekiah.

The T A B L E.

BOOK II.

LETTER I.

- T**O Muhammed Eremit, Inhabitant of
the Prophetick Cave in Arabia the
Happy. 84
*He desires his Assistance and Counsel in sev-
eral Scruples that entangle his Conscience.*
- II.** To Minezim Aluph, Bassa. 89
*Of the Imprisonment of three French Prin-
ces of the Blood.*
- III.** To the Reis Effendi, Principal Secretary
of the Ottoman Empire. 95
*He acquaints him with the Indiction of the
Jubilee at Rome. Discourses of the
Sabbatical Year among the Jews; and of
the Secular Games among the Ancient
Romans.*
- IV.** To the Flower of High Dignity, the
most Magnificent Vizir Azem. 99
*Of the Valour of the Bassa of Buda, and his
Son. Remarks of the French Campaigns.
He defends the Justice of the Ottoman
Porte, in releasing the Bailo of Venice,
and strangling his Interpreter.*
- V.** To Sedrec A^r Girawn, chief Page of the
Treasury. 103
*Of the Custom in the East, to prefer Men of
Merit, though of mean Birth, to Places of
Trust. The contrary Oversight of the
Franks.*

The T A B L E.

Franks. *A Story of Pasquil in Rome.*
Of the Removal of the three imprison'd
Princes to Havre de Grace. *The Re-*
volt of Bourdeaux.

- VI. To the Kaimacham. 106

He acquaints him with the Loss of the Box,
wherein all the Letters writ by the Minis-
ters of the Porte to him were contain'd;
and what Fears he was in about it.

- VII. To the same. 110

He informs him that a Negro Slave to Eli-
achim the Jew, had stollen the Box of
Letters; who, being examin'd by Tor-
tures, even to Death, confess'd he had hid
it in the Earth.

- VIII. To Solyman, Kuslyr Aga, Prince of
the Black Eunuchs. 113

Of the Affront done to the Porte in the Claim
the Tartars made to the Tutelage of the
young Sultan. Of the Cruelty often exer-
cised on the Princes of the Ottoman Blood.

- IX. To Dgnet Oglou. 116

He complains of an unjust Reproof given him
by the Reis Effendi, on the Account of
Kenan Basfa, and justifies his own Con-
duct and Integrity.

- X. To the Reis Effendi, Principal Secretary
of the Ottoman Empire. 120

Mahmut expostulates with him about his sup-
posed Crime, in writing freely to Kenan
Basfa. Acquaints him with the Orders he
received from the Vizir Azem, and other
principal Ministers of the Divan, to that
Purpose. Of the Murder of an English
Am-

The T A B L E.

Ambassador at Madrid, and of a Fight
between the Scotch and English.

- XI. To Solyman Aga, principal Chamberlain
of the Womens Apartments in the Seraglio. 124

Of the Disorders and Mutinies among the
Janizaries. Of the French King's Guard
of Switzers. Ill News from Candia.
The Bravery of these Maltese Knights.
Of the Death of the Prince of Orange.

- XII. To Kisur Dramelec, Secretary of the
Nazarene Affairs at the Porte, 127
He rallies him for his angry Letter.

- XIII. To Minezim Aluph, Bassa. 130
Of the Release of the three imprison'd French
Princes: And of Cardinal Mazarini's
private Departure from the Court.

- XIV. To Isouf, his Kinsman at Fez. 133
He discourses with him of his Travels in
Asia: Challenges his Promise to send him
an Account of Africk. Several Remarks
on that Quarter of the World.

- XV. To Kerker Hassan, Bassa. 137
He complains of the Injuries had been done
him by Ikingi, Master of the Pages, and
by others. Desires him to intercede for
Leave to return Home; professing himself
weary of this Employment.

- XVI. To Chusein Bassa, the Magnanimous
Vizir Azem, and Invincible General of
the Ottoman Forces in Candia. 142

Mahmut complains of the Instability of all
sublunary Things. Of the Cruelties ex-
ercised

The T A B L E.

ercised towards some of the Sultans, Vi-
zirs, Bassa's, and other Ministers of the
Empire. Reflections on the Death of
the old Queen. Remarks on the delight-
ful Confinement of the Æthiopian Prin-
ces of the Blood.

- XVII. To Nassuff, Bassa of Natolia. 147
*Of a Quarrel between the Dukes of Bran-
denburgh and Newburgh.*

- XVIII. To Uſeph Bassa. 150
*Of the Misunderstanding between the Queen
of France and the Prince of Conde,
since his Enlargement. Of the Prince's
Flight from Paris.*

- XIX. To Solymān his Cousin, at Constanti-
nople. 153

*He reproves his former Libertinism: Endeav-
ours to rectify his Mistake about Hell:
And gives him good Counsel.*

- XX. To Enden Al' Zaidi Jaaf, Beglerbeg
of Dierbekir. 156

*He congratulates his Happiness, in being
Lord of the Earthly Paradise. Of a
Tree five hundred Miles high in Dier-
bekir. Of the first Parents of Mankind,
according to the Traditions of the Indians.
With other Matters.*

The T A B L E.

BOOK III.

LETTER I.

- I.** To *Abdel Melec Muli Omar*, President of
the College of Sciences at Fez. 160
He discourses after the Manner of a Scep-
tic, on the Differences in Religions.
- II.** To the *Kaimacham*. 166
The Sentiments of Isouf Eb'n Hadrilla, an
Arabian Philosopher, concerning the
Original of Mankind, and their being
born in a State of War. Of 150,000
Livres promised as a Reward to those who
should bring in Cardinal Mazarini alive
or dead. Of the Return of that Minis-
ter to the Court.
- III.** To the *Reis Effendi*, Principal Secretary
of the Ottoman Empire. 170
More of the Domestick Troubles in France.
- IV.** To *Cara Hali*, Physician to the Grand
Seignior. 175
He relates several Examples of the Wisdom
and Morality that is found in the Brutes.
- V.** To the *Captain Bassa*. 179
He expostulates about the ill Success of the
Mahometan Fleets; and relates to him
a Vision which he had in Paris; with
the Ceremonies that went before it. Ad-
vises him to make a Descent in Italy. In-
forms

The T A B L E.

- forms him of a terrible Sea-Combat between the English vnd the Dutch.
- VI. To the *Kiay Bey*, or Lieutenant-General of the Janizaries. 184
Of the Corruptions crept into the Discipline of that Order: Which he counsels him to reform. Of an Insurrection in Paris: With other Matters.
- VII. To *Nathan Ben Saddi*, a Jew at Vienna. 188
Of a Duel fought between the Dukes of Beaufort and Nemours. The Parliament of Paris divided. The Roman Catholick Religion restored in Cologne.
- VIII. To the *Kaimacham*. 190
Of the French King's Return to Paris, and the universal Joy of his People for the same. Of the Rebellions in Syria vnd Egypt.
- IX. To *Dgnet Oglou*. 193
Of the Unhappiness of Kings. Particular Reflections on the Depositing of Sultan Ibrahim; and the Minority of Sultan Mahomet.
- X. To *Melec Amet*. 196
Of a French Lord, wh^s being close pursue by his Enemies, escaped over an Arm of the Sea, by the Strength of his Horse, for which Service he immediately killed him. Of Carabulac, Sultan Selim's Horse. Remarks on the Birth of Alexander the Great, and the Burning of Diana's Temple at Ephesus. Of the Imprisonment of Cardinal

The T A B L E.

Cardinal de Retz. *Of the Taking of Dunkirk and Casal by the Spaniards.*

XI. To the same. 200

He discourses of a Comet which at this Time appear'd in the Heavens, above the Sphere of the Sun.

XII. To Pesteli Hali, his Brother, Master of the Grand Seignior's Customs. 203

He congratulates his new Preferment, and counsels him not to be hasty in growing rich or mighty. Of Cardinal Mazarini's Return from his second Banishment.

XIII. To Kerker Hassan, Bassa. - 206

He thanks him for the Favour he had shewn to his Brother. Of the Honours which the French King bestow'd on Cardinal Antonio Barberini. Of certain Prodigies.

XIV. To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew, at Vienna. 209

He endeavours to wean him from the Prejudices of Education; and to convince him that other Nations are in as fair a Way to Paradise as the Jews.

XV. To the sublimely Wise, the Senior of excellent Dignity, Abul Recowaw'n, Grand Almoner to the Sultan. 213

Of the Difference between impudent Beggars, and the truly indigent. A remarkable Instance of a certain Cardinal's Charity. He recommends to him, in particular, the Case of a certain dis�carded Timariot.

XVI. To the Captain Bassa. 217

Of several Sea-Fights between the English and

The T A B L E.

- and Dutch. And particularly of that wherein General Trump was killed.
- XVII. To Sale Tircheni Emin, Superintendent of the Royal Arsenal at Constantinople. 212
Of a wonderful Ship built at Rotterdam, by a French Engineer, which should perform Miracles. He discourses of Spouts at Sea.
- XVIII. To Murat, Bassa, 224
Remarks on the new English Commonwealth : On the young King of Scots, and on the French Affairs.
- XIX. To Afis, Bassa. 226
Of divers Prodigies and Disasters in the Low-Countries. Of the Whale and its Guide. Of the narrow Escape the French King made as he was shooting a Partridge.
- XX. To Dgebe Nafir, Bassa. 230
He congratulates his Succession in the Dignities of Chiurgi Muhammet Bassa. Of the taking Saint Monehoud. Of Oliver the English Protector.

BOOK IV.

LETTER I.

- T**O Bedredin, Superior of the Convent of Dervises at Cogni in Natolia, 236
Remarks on the Birth and Life of the Messias. A Character of the Essenes.
- II. To

The T A B L E.

- II. To the Venerable Mufti. 242
Of a Letter sent out of Armenia by the Jesuits, to some of their Order in Spain, concerning the Opening of the Earth, and swallowing up of Mahomet's Tomb.
- III. To Cara Hali, Physician to the Grand Seignior. 244
Of the reverend Esteem the Ancients had of the Beasts. Several Instances of this Nature.
- IV. To Mustapha Berber Aga, at the Seraglio. 249
Of the Imprisonment of the Duke of Lorrain.
- V. To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew at Vienna. 251
Of the unwritten Traditions of Moses, and of the written Law. Encomiums on the Alcoran.
- VI. To Dicheu Husein, Bassa. 259
Of Cardinal Mazarini's Policy in marrying his Nieces to the French Princes of the Blood.
- VII. To Dgnet Oglou. 262
He descants on the accidental Loss of his Sight for two Days. A Digression concerning the Wisdom that is to be found in Brutes.
- VIII. To Afis, Bassa. 266
Of the Preparations for crowning the young King of France. Discontents renewed at Paris, on the Death of the Archbishop.
- IX. To Murat, Bassa. 269
Of certain Witches apprehended in France. Of Pancrates, a Magician of Egypt; and of Zyto, a German Conjurer.
- X. To

The T A B L E.

- X. To Chornezan Mustapha, Bassa. 273
*Of the Proposals between Queen Christina,
and Charles Prince Palatine, her Suc-
cessor.*
- XI. To Sale Tircheni Emin, Superintendent
of the Royal Arsenal at Constantinople.
276
*Of the blowing up of Graveling by Gun-
powder, and of a Mill that took Fire.*
- XII. To Mehemet, an Eunuch in the Sera-
gio. 278
*Of Mahmut's Antipathy to Spiders. A Dis-
course of Antipathies. Of a People in
Africa, that feed altogether on Locusts.*
- XIII. To the Kaimacham. 282
*Of the Coronation of the King of France.
Of the Duke of Lorrain's being removed
into Spain, with other Matters out of
Sweden and Muscovy.*
- XIV. To Dgnet Oglou. 284
*He discourses of the Uncertainty that is to be
found in History. Of the Disagreement
between the Chronologies of the East
West.*

LETTERS



LETTERS

Writ by

A SPY *at PARIS.*

VOL. IV.

BOOK I.

LETTER I.

Mahmut *the Arabian, and indefatigable Slave to the Grand Signior, To Mahomet, the most illustrious Vizir Azem at the Portc.*

ICongratulate thy Ascent to that Top of Honour, the *first Dignity in the Empire ever victorious:* 'Tis thy Turn to be now exalted in the *Orb of Fortune:* Let not this high Station make thee forget, that the Wheel is always in Motion, But consider, That, since the Advance thou hast made was not but by the Fall of thy Predecessor, thou hast less Reason to think thy own State secure.

I am

I am no Fortune-Teller, nor would be so rude as to prognosticate ill Luck to my Superiors. But, Men in eminent Dignity have need of a Monitor: And, it is recorded of a great Monarch, That he commanded one of his Pages every Morning to salute him, when he first awaked, wtth these Words, *Remember, O King, that thou art a Mortal.*

Let this Example, supreme Minister, plead my Excuse, and incline thee to pardon the Freedom which Mahmut takes; who by this, thou seest, is no Flatterer.

Certainly all sublunary Toings ebb and flow like the Waters. And, though Men may sometimes enjoy a Spring-Tide of Felicity, yet Fate has hidden Sluices, which in a Moment shall convey the mighty Torrent to some other Channel.

I myself have in some Measure experienced this, who am but a Puny in Comparison with thee. Yet Destiny and Chance are allotted to the Little as well as to the Great. The Worm encounters as many gross Contingences, in her humble reptile State, as does the tow'ring Eagle, in all her lofty Flights and Ranges, through the wide-stretch'd Air.

In my Infancy I was snatch'd from the Cradle, and from the Arms of my mournful Mother; mournful on two Accounts, the Death of a Husband, and the Necessity of parting with her Child. Yet this early Separation turn'd to my Advantage, and her Comfort. The Sequel of my good Fortune invited her to forsake her Solitudes, and follow me to the Imperial City; where she exchanged her melancholy Widowhood, for the Society and Love of a merry Greek: Whilst Fate had another Game to play with me, it being the Will of Heaven, That from the

the Delights of the Seraglio, and the Honour of serving the greatest Sovereign in the World, I should fall into a cruel Captivity, and be compelled ignominiously to drudge for a barbarous Infidel. Afterwards, I gain'd my Liberty, and apply'd myself to study in the Academies. I will not boast of the Proficiency I made : But, at my Return to Constantinople, thou knowest, my Superiors thought me capable of doing the Porte Service in this Place. Thus Providence sports with Mortals, and, by an unaccountable Clew of Discipline, leads them through the Mazes of this Life.

How I have discharged my Trust here, I dare appeal to all ; yet can please none, Every Man will be my Judge to give Sentence against me ; and some, I believe, would willingly be my Executioners : Which, at certain Times, carries me into so deep a Melancholy, that I ever join with my Enemies, and condemn my self, though I know not for what. Surely, say I, so many perspicacious Men cannot be all in the wrong, and I only in the right : They must needs see some Fault in me, which I cannot discern my self : Doubtless I'm partial, and never chang'd the Order of Æsf's Wallet. Then I reflect on these Thoughts, as the mere Product of Melancholy : For, after the strictest Examination of my Conduct, I find my self innocent of those Things whereof I am accus'd. Yet, whilst I am justifying my Integrity towards my great Master, Sadness returns again, and tells me, That without Doubt, I have some Ways offended God and his Prophet, who, for that Reason, suffer the Envious to persecute me ; and drive me into a more intimate and familiar Converse with myself; that so, by making a frequent Scrutiny after the Cause of my outward Mis-

4 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.

fortunes, I may discover the secret Crimes which I may have committed against Heaven, and which lie hid under my Inadvertence and Oblivion.

Then I'm filled with a Thousand Scruples about my telling Lies, and taking false Oaths, though I'm dispensed with for all those Immoralities, by the sovereign Arbiter of the Law. In a Word, I know not sometimes what to think. And were it not that my Agency in these Part, meets with some Success, I should often conclude, That I either lay under the Curse of God, or Charms of Men; that either Heaven or Hell, have a peculiar Hand in afflicting me.

But all this may be only the Fumes of my own distemper'd Spleen. And the indulgent Judge of Man may pass a milder Sentence on me, than either I do myself, or my Fellow-Mortals. He is transcendently benign and merciful: And our Sins of Frailty appear in his Eyes but as small Atoms in the Rays of a Morning Sun; which, though they be innumerable, yet the least Breath of Wind blows them all out of Sight.

By what I have said, 'tis apparent, That I have Regard both to thee and myself: To thee, as the supreme Dispenser of Life and Death, under the Grand Signior; to myself, as one call'd out for a Victim by the Malicious, and lying at the Feet of thy noble Nature, begging thy Protection. My Enemies are industrious to ruin me, and lay hold on all Opportunities to accomplish it. The Sentence which they could not procure from thy Predecessor, they may hope to draw from thee by their false Insinuations. This makes me use Precautions in own Defence, hoping to foretell their Malice by this humble Address.

Imitate thou the *divine Nature*, and be not severe in remarking the *Peccadillo's*, and small Delinquencies of thy *Slave*. If I turn *Infidel or Traitor*, I crave no Favour.

That supremely merciful and gracious, the first and last of the *World*, and *Lord of Paradise*, heap on thee as many Blessings every Day, as would employ my swiftest Wishes a Thousand Years; and grant that thou mayst find Admittance into the *Place full of Rivers*, whose *Springs take their Rise from the Bottom of the Rock of Eternity*.

Paris, 17th of the 2d Moon, of the Year 1649,
according to the Christian Style.

LETTER II.

To the Kaimacham.

TH E Troubles of this Kingdom, which a while ago seem'd to be compos'd, are now again broke out afresh. The private Grudges of some, and the Ambition of others of the Nobility, have once more put all in Arms. The City is block'd up by the Prince of *Condé's Army*, who has not been long return'd from *Flanders*. The King, the Queen, with Cardinal *Mazarini*, and the whole Court, are at *St. Germain en Lay*, whether they went by Night. This abrupt Departure gave fresh Courage to the *Seditious*, and at the same time furnish them with new Matter of Accusation against Cardinal *Mazarini*, who, they say, has stole away their *Sovereign* from them. The Parliament have declared him an *Enemy to the*

6 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.

Government. They are levying Soldiers as fast as they can : And Provisions are laid in, as if they were to sustain a long Siege. Several Princes and Grandees are come over to the Citizens, having deserted the Court ; among whom is the Prince of Conti, Brother to the Prince of Conde. Yet, the *Parisians* are distrustful of him, and have confin'd his Sister, as a Hostage for his Fidelity ; not knowing, that his Desertion is real, being occasion'd by some Quarrel between him and his elder Brother.

'Tis said, That Cardinal Mazarini has taken a Resolution to depart the Kingdom, that so he may avoid the Tempest that threatens him from all Hands.

The Queen has sent Orders to the Colonels that serve under *Marechal Turenne*, in *Germany*, commanding them to abandon that General, who, they say, has declared for the *Parliament*, and sent to offer them his Service.

On the other Side, the Citizens endeavour to strengthen their Party, by sending to all the *Parliaments of France*, to desire their Conjunction in espousing the Quarrel of this of *Paris*.

The Company, which the *Burghers* of this City have rais'd, wear this *Motto* in their *Ensigns*, WE SEEK OUR KING.

In the mean while, the *Arch-duke of Austria* keeps near the Frontiers of this Kingdom, with an Army of twenty Thousand Men ; and sends frequent Proposals to the *Parliament*, in order to a Peace.

Whist I was writing the last Words, News was brought me, that *Eliachim the Jew* is seiz'd, and clapp'd in Prison at St. Deny's, which Place is in the King's Hands. I cannot learn the Reason of his Confinement, but am apt to suspect 'tis on the Score of his late appearing among the Rabble

ble of *Paris*, whereof I gave an Account in a Letter to the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*.

The Surprize I am in at this unfortunate Accident, puts me upon a Thousand Thoughts. I know not what Course to take for my own Safety. If *Eliackim's Papers* should be search'd, *Mahmut* must be discover'd; and then, if I tarry in the City, I cannot escape a Prison: For tho' at this Juncture, one would think this Place a sufficient Protection from the *Court*; yet the Hatred they bear to the *true B. lievers*, and the Discovery of so important a Commission as mine, would supersede their intestine Animosities. I should infallibly be either deliver'd up to the Court, or, sent to the *Bastile*. If I go out of the City, my Danger is yet greater; all the Passes of the Country being narrowly watch'd, and strongly guarded by the King's Soldiers. This made me, at first, resolve to defer the Conclusion of this Letter to another Time, whilst I provided for my own Safety; -as thinking it impossible to convey any Intelligence out of *France* undiscoverd. But being inform'd of a *Courier*, that was just going from the *Parliament* to the *Arch-duke of Austria*, and fearing lest I should never have the Privilege of Pen, Ink, and Paper again, I have ravish'd a few Moments, from that little Time I have left, to shift for myself, that so I might give thee Notice of this Accident.

I have written also to *Nathan Ben Saddi* at *Vienne*, to prevent any *Dispatches* from him, till farther Order. Both these Letters I venture in the Hands of a faithful Messenger, who has caused them to be sewed up in the Heels of his Shoes, to prevent Discovery. He travels under the Protection of the *Courier*.

I have not a Minute left to say more, Than, that I am at this Instant parting from my Lodg-

ing; my Books and other Things being pack'd up, and Porters ready to carry them away. If I get safe out of the House, I must change my Habit and Name, and so lay the Foundation of a new Concealment, till the Issue of this Adventure shall direct me what to do.

Adieu, illustrious *Kaimacham*, and expect to hear more in my next; or let my Silence convince thee, Tha: *Mahmut* is no longer at Liberty.

Paris, 26th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER III.

To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew, at Vienna.

If thou hast any *Dispatches* coming for me, and it be yet in thy Power to stop them, use Wings in doing it: For I fear we are discover'd in this Place. Thy Brother *Eliacobim* is arrested by the King's Orders. What is laid to his Charge I know not for certain; neither is it necessary for thee to be informed in that Point. But if his Confinement be owing to some Services he has lately done me, we are all lost. His Papers will be search'd, which must of Necessity betray our Secrets: And then we have Nothing to expect but the severest Execution of the *Christians* Fury and Revenge. I am in no small Confusion at this Accident, having scarce Time to provide for my Concealment. Send no more to *Paris*, till thou receivest further Advice. We are all in Arms, this City being block'd up by the

the Queen's Troops; so that I knew not well which Way to shift for myself, and escape a thousand Scrutinies, which they will every where make into the Affairs of a Stranger. But, that *Fate* which over-rules human Contingencies will, I hope, rescue me out of this Danger. To which I commend both thee and me; bidding thee Farewel, as if I were never to write to thee again: For so the Issue may prove.

Paris, 26th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER IV.

To Adonai, a Jew, at Vienna.

I HAVE something more Respite now, than when I wrote last to my Brother *Nathan* at Vienna, to inform him of *Eliachim's* being made a Prisoner. I was in a greater Hurry at that Time, than the ninth *Sphere*. All my Motions were swift. I went backward and forward, like the *Planets*; but had no Leisure to stand still, as they do sometimes. In a Word, I have run over the whole *Zodiack of Policy*, to seek for a new House; that wherein I lodg'd being like to prove too hot for me. At length I have found one, wherein I hope to meet with no *malevolent Aspect*, but to remain, as before, in a friendly *Conjunction* with the *Moon*; behind whose Splendors, I may lie covered from the Inquisitions of peering Mortals.

To speak more intelligibly, I am, for the present, removed to other Lodgings in this City,

10 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.

the better to shelter myself from the Storm which seems to hang over my Head, since *Eliachim* was seiz'd. Yesterday I wrote to the *Kaimacham*, and to *Nathan Ben Saddi*, to give them an Account of this Accident. This goes along with the same Messenger ; for I durst not confide in the *Posts* during the present Disorders of this Kingdom.

I receiv'd a Letter from thee, wherein thou informest me, of an Attempt that has been lately made to rob the *Treasury of Venice* : Which, according to thy Description, is very rich and magnificent ; not to be match'd in *Europe*. Perhaps, if thou hast seen the Wealth that is preserv'd in the Church of St. *Denys*, a City not far from *Paris*, thou would'st be of another Mind. But neither of us can make proper Comparisons having not seen both Places. The *French* extol the latter, and say, it far exceeds that of *Venice*. But they may speak partially ; it being the Humour of all the People to magnify the Grandeur of their own Nations : And, the *French* come not short of the rest of the World in Vain-Glory. However it be, it was a vast Attempt, and full of infinite Difficulties and Perils, to rob the Vaults of a Church in the Heart of that great and populous City, where all the Riches of the *Seigniory* were reposit'd. It is an Argument of the Greatness of their Souls, who durst undertake so hazardous an Enterprize.

But this is not the first Time the *Venetians* have been in Danger to lose that prodigious Mass of Wealth. A poor *Grecian* once found a Way, through Marble Barricado's under Ground, to enter those Golden Cells ; from whence he carried away, to the Value of Twenty Hundred Thousand *Zechins* in Jewels. But making one of his Countrymen acquainted with it, the *Villain*

lain betraying him to the *Doge*, who caus'd him to be hang'd.

That *Commonwealth* has been all along very happy in Discovery of *Plots*, and other Mischiefs intended against her. I know not whether thou hast heard of the famous *Conspiracy of Tiepoli*; who, not content with the Life and Estate of a *private Gentleman*, sought to render himself *Sovereign of Venice*. And to this End, insinuated into the Affections of many Thousands of the Citizens; whom he kept in constant Pension for above nine Years together, under the Notion of assisting him, to revenge certain Injuries he had received from the *Roman Gentlemen*. They were all to run with their Arms into the Streets when they should hear the Name *Tiepoli* utter'd aloud, and often repeated.

But, when the Day was come, whereon he was to put his Designs in Execution, and the Alarm was given in the Streets, an old Woman made such Haste to look out of her Chamber-Window, to see what was the Occasion of the Tumults that, she threw down an earthen Vessel, which, falling directly on the Head of *Tiepoli*, kill'd him, and so put an End to the *Rebellion*. For which happy Accident, the *Senate* settled a yearly Pension of a Thousand *Zecchins* on the old Woman, during her Life, and the same to be paid to her Heirs and Posterity for ever.

Send me no *Dispatches*, till thou hast received another Letter from me, which will direct thee what to do.

Paris, 27th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1549.

LETTER V.

To Mahummed, Hodgia, Dervise,
Eremite, Inhabitant of the Prophe-
tick Cave in Arabia the Happy.

THE Franks, (who are more ready to find Faults in others, than to mend their own) censure the *Mussulmans*, for extending their Charity to Beasts, Birds, and Fishes They laugh at the Alms we bestow to feed Dogs, Cats and other living Creatures ; and ridicule the Tenderness of such as go into the Markets, and buy the Birds that are there sold, on Purpose to restore them to their native Liberty. They say, 'tis a sufficient Demonstration of Piety, to relieve the Necessities of Men ; and that, It is but a fruitless Hypocrify, to shew Kindness to the Brutes, who, in their Opinion, have neither Souls nor Reason, and are consequently insensible of our good Officer towards them.

These are the Charges of *Western Raillery*, the Scoffs of the Obdurate, with which they load the generous *Orientals*, the Hearts transfixed with universal Love. What would they say, if they had heard of thy heroick Piety, who not only afforded Protection and Relief to those Creatures whereof we have no Need, but even abstainest from the Flesh of all Animals, though the *Prophet* himself has indulged us the Use of some for our necessary Food, and without which many plead, That we cannot sustain Life ? Oh ! excellent Man, born for the Reproof and Light of the Age, how is the Soul of our Great Law-giver exhilarated, when he beholds thy innocent

cent and unblemished Life ? The Treasury of Heaven is enrich'd with thy good Works, the fertile Harvest of Virtues, the First-Fruits of the Purity of thy Nature ? From thy first Descent into that holy Cave, the Angels, who register the Words of Men, never heard thee utter a Syllable that could be reprehended. Thy Thoughts ravish the Heart of God himself with Joy. The universal Spirit full of Eyes, Watcher of the Universe, would fall asleep, were it not rouz'd by the strong Vibration of thy sublime Soul. Thy Contemplations are Themes for the College of those who are assistant in forming of all Things. Were it not for such as thee the Angel of the first Motion would cease to whirl the Globes of Light through the Heavens : The Orbs above would grow rusty, and all the Wheels and Springs of Nature would stand still. Oh elect Idea, before whose purify'd Essence the Sun himself appears full of Blemishes ! Human Wit cannot find thy Equal on Earth ; Thou art the Impress on the Seal of the Prophets, the Soul of the Soul of Mahomet.

In thus celebrating thy high Perfections, if I have offended thy Modesty, thou hast the Goodness to ascribe it to the Excess of my Affection, which carries me beyond human Regards. I would fain be an imitator of thy incorrupt Life. For, let the Christians say what they please, I will ever esteem Abstinence a divine Virtue. I have consulted the Sages of Old, that I might learn what was the Practice of former Times, whilst Human Nature was yet in its Infancy, before the Manners of Men were debauch'd. I have pursued the select Writings of the Ancients, the Records of Truth, and void of Fables. And, believing that such Memoirs will not be unwelcome to thee, I presume to lay them at thy Feet,

as a Mark of that profound Veneration I owe to the Tenant of the *Darling* of God.

These *Historians* say, That the first Inhabitants of the Earth, for above two Thousand Years, liv'd altogether on the *vegetable Products*; of which they offer'd the *First-fruits* to God; It being esteem'd an inexpiable Wickedness, to shed the *Blood* of any *Animal*, though it were in *Sacrifice*, much more to eat of their *Flesh*. To this End, they relate the *first Slaughter* of a *Bull* to have been made at *Athens*, on this Occasion. The *Priest* of the *Town*, whose Name was *Diomus*, as he was making the accustomed *Oblation* of *Fruits* on an *Altar* in the *open Field* (for as yet they no had *Temples*) a *Bull* came running from the Herd, which was grazing hard by, and eat of the consecrated *Herbage*. Upon which *Diomus* the *Priest*, moved with Zeal at the reputed *Sacrilege*, and snatching a *Sword* from one of those that were present, kill'd the *Bull*. But, when his Passion was over, and he consider'd what a heinous Crime he had committed; fearing also the Rage of the People, he persuaded them, That a *God* had appeared to him, and commanded him to offer that *Bull* in *Sacrifice*, by burning his *Flesh* with *Fire* on the *Altar*, as an *Atonement* for his devouring the consecrated *Fruits*. The devout Multitude acquiesced to the Words of their *Priest*, as to an *Oracle*. And the *Bull* being slay'd, and *Fire* laid on the *Altar*, they all assist'd at the new *Sacrifice*. From which Time, the Custom was yearly observed among the *Athenians*, to sacrifice a *Bull*. And by them this Method of *religious Cruelty* was taught, not only to all *Greece*, but to the rest of the World, In Process of Time, a certain *Priest*, in the midst of his bloody *Sacrifice*, taking up a Piece of the broiled *Flesh*, which had fallen from the *Altar* on the

the Ground, and burning his Fingers therewith, suddenly clapp'd them to his Mouth, to mitigate the Pain. But, when he had once tasted the Sweetness of the Fat, not only long'd for more of it, but gave a Piece to his Assistant, and he to others ; who well pleased with the new found Dainties, fell to eating of Flesh greedily. And hence this *Species of Gluttony* was taught to other *Mortals*. Neither is it material, what the *Hebrew Doctors* object against these Testimonies, when they introduce the Son of *Adam*, sacrificing living Creatures, in the *Infancy* of the *World* ; since, thou knowest many Errors are inserted in the *written Law*, from whence they take this Story.

They say also, That the first *Goat* that fell by the Hands of Men, was killed in Revenge for the Injuries it had done the owner of a Vineyard, in brouzing on his Vines ; such an impious Deed, having never been heard of before.

This certain, That the *Egyptians*, the wisest and most ancient People in the World, having receiv'd from the first Inhabitants of the Earth, a *Tradition*, forbidding Men to kill any living Creature ; to give the greater Force to this primitive *Law of Nature*, they form'd the *Images* of their *Gods*, in the *Similitude* of *Beasts* : That so the *Vulgar*, struck with Reverence at the *sacred Symbols*, might learn to abstain from killing, or so much as hunting the *dumb Animals* ; under whose *Forms*, they represented whatsoever among them was esteemed adorable.

Yet, lest any in his Life-time should by Accident, or otherwise, have transgress'd the *Law of Abstinence*, they used a kind of *Expiation* for the *Dead*, after this Manner : The *Priests* took the Bowels out of the Belly of the Deceased, and putting them in an earthen Vessel, they held

it towards the Sun ; and calling Witnesses, they made the following Speech, in Behalf of the Dead : “ O thou Sun, whose Empire is universal, and all ye other Powers, who give Life to Men, receive me into the Society of the immortal Gods ; for, so long as I liv’d in this World, I religiously persever’d in the Worship of those Deities, which were make known to me by my Ancestors. I aways honoured my Parents, who begat my Body. I never killed any Man or Beast, nor have been guilty of any black Crime. But if whilst I lived, I have trespass’d in tasting any of those Things which are forbidden, it was not my Sin, but the Fault of these Entrails, which are here separated from the rest of my Body.” And having said this, they cast the Vessels into the River on the Banks of which the Ceremony was perform’d, embalming the rest of the Body as pure and free from Sin.

After the same manner the Persian Magi, or wise Men, practised Abstinence. And, to imprint in their Disciples a Tenderness and Friendship toward the Beasts, they called them, according to their different Station, either Lions, Hyæna’s, Crows, Eagles, Hawks, &c. And their Garments were painted all over with the various Figures of Animals ; thereby insinuating, the Doctrine of the Soul’s Transmigration ; and inculcating this Mystery, That the Spirit of Man enters successively into all Sorts of Bodies : Which thou knowest is not remote from the Faith of true Believers.

It would not be amiss, as a Testimony of the Practice of the Ancients, to insert a memorable Address which the reform’d Priests of Crete were wont to make before the Altar of Jupiter. “ O Divine Governour of the Hundred Cities, we have led a Holy Life, from the Time that we were initiated

" initiate in thy *Mysteries*, and forsook the nocturnal Rites, and bloody Feasts of Bacchus ;
" We are now purify'd, and cloath ourselves in white Vestments, the Emblems of our Innocence : We shun the Society of polluted Mortals ; neither approach we to the Sepulchres of the Dead, nor taste of the Flesh of any Thing which has been endued with Life."

Such also was of old, and so this Day is, the Abstinence of the Indians ; among whom the Brachmans perform the Office of Priesthood. These the ancient Grecians call'd *Gymnosophis*. They are all of one Race, neither will they admit a Stranger into their Orders. They live for the most part near to *Ganges*, or some other River, for the Sake of their frequent Purifications. Their Diet consists of Milk, curdled with sowre Herbs. They feed also on Apples, Rice, and other Fruits of the Earth ; esteeming it the Height of Impiety to taste of any thing that has Life. They live in little Huts or Cottages every one by himself, avoiding Company and Discourse ; employing all their Time in Contemplations, and the Service of the Temple. They esteem this Life but a necessary Dispensation of Nature, which they voluntarily undergo as a Penance ; ardently thirsting after the Dissolution of their Bodies ; and firmly believing, That the Soul, by Death, is released from its Prison, and launches forth into immense Liberty and Happiness. Therefore they are always chearfully disposed to die, bewailing those that are alive, and celebrating the Funerals of the Dead, with joyful Solemnities and Triumphs. Among their good Works, it is accounted an Act of great Reputation and Virtue, to build Hospitals for Beasts as well as Men : And, in every City, there are great Numbers of such as spend all their

their Life, in tending on sick and wounded Animals, or such as have no Sustenance elsewhere. And, this it no *novel Institution*, but deliver'd down to them by *Tradition*, from immemorable Ages.

The Precepts also of *Triptolemus* and *Draco*, the most ancient *Law-givers* of the *Athenians*, are a Testimony of the Innocence and Sincerity of the first Age: For they comprehended all the whole System of Piety and Virtue, in practising these few Rules:

“ Let it be an eternal Sanction to the *Athenians* to adore the *immortal Gods*; to reverence the departed *Heroes*; to celebrate their Praises with Songs and the *First-fruits* of the *Earth*; to honour their *Parents*; and neither to kill “ *Man or Beast*. ”

I could relate to thee Examples of *Abstinence* in the ancient *Lacedemonians*, *Spartans*, *Jews*, and almost all Nations of the *East*: Nor are there wanting some Testimonies of it in these *Western Parts*. This Kingdom of *France* was in old Times instructed by a kind of *Prophets* or *Philosophers*, whom they call *Druids*, who took up their usual Residence under *Oaks*. These taught the *Transmigration* of *Souls*, and there prescrib'd *Abstinence* from *Flesh*; and shew'd to Men, the Method of worshipping *God* with the *First-fruits* of the *Earth*. From hence they sailed over into *Britain*, and planted themselves in that *Island*, propagating the same *Doctrines*, and were reverenced by the People as *sacred Oracles*.

By all which it is evident, That the tender Regard, which the *true faithful* have for the *Brutes*, is no *Innovation*, or singular *Caprice* of *Superstition*, but the primitive *Practice* of the *Ancients*, the universal *Tradition* of the *whole Earth*. Nay, the *Eastern Christians*, for the most part, live an abstemious Life; such as the *Grecians*, *Armenians*, *Georgians*,

Georgians, Mingrelians, and others that are scatter'd up and down in divers Part of *Asia*. These following the Examples and Traditions of the Apostles and Primitive Fathers of their Churches, either taste not at all, or very sparingly, the Flesh of Beasts, Birds, and Fishes. But the Nazarenes of the *West* boast I know not of what Liberty they have, to eat without Scruple, of all Things; having the Dispensation of the *Roman Mufti*, whom they call the *Vicar of God*. Hence it is, that these religious Libertines are not afraid to gorge themselves, even with the *Blood of slaughter'd Beasts*; which their own *Law* forbids them to taste. And they prop themselves up in their Impiety, by saying, That the *Pope* has Power to change the *Traditions* and *Ordinances* of the *Apostles*, and even of *Jesus the Messias* himself. Hence proceeds their Derision of those who shew any Tenderness of the *Brutes*; for they are harden'd in their gluttonous Cruelty, and are but one Remove from the most *Savage Cannibals*.

But thou, holy Man of God, pity these *Infidels*, and pray that *Mahmut* may be a sincere *Disciple* of thy *Purity*.

Paris, 16th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER

LETTER VI.

To the Kaimacham.

I AM returned to my former Lodging again, the Case of *Eliachim* being not so bad as my Fears. The Occasion of his Confinement were certain Words he spoke against the Proceedings of Cardinal *Mazarini* and the *Court*, in Company of such as were officious to oblige that *Minister*. This was done at *St. Deny's*, not far from *Paris*; where they immediately caus'd him to be taken into Custody by the King's Guards, who quarter'd in that Town. It has cost him a considerable Sum of Money to purchase his Liberty, which he now enjoys as before. I had other Thoughts, when I first heard the News of his being seiz'd; and that it was for some seditious Expressions: For then I call'd to Mind, how he had acted last Year, by my Order, during the Tumult of *Paris*; and concluded, that some unlucky Accident had now betray'd him: Which, if it were so, would infallibly bring me into the same Danger. This made me so suddenly change my Habitation and put a Stop to the *Dispatches* of the sublime *Port*. I thought no Caution too much, to preserve the Affairs of my Commission indemnified; and, That it were better to offend in being too wary, than too secure. If I have taken wrong Measures in thus absconding, 'tis for Want of fuller Instruction from my *Superiors*. I wish they would honour me with particular Rules, in case of such Emergencies; then I should steer my Course, without running the Hazard of Rocks and Sands. I have often desired to know, Whether, if I were discovered, I should own myself an

an Agent for the *Grand Signior*. But none of the Ministers have vouchsafed to direct me in this Point : Whereby I may commit an irreparable Mistake, if such a Thing should happen.

Adonai the Jew, informs me of an Attempt lately made to rob the *Treasury of Venice*; which according to his Description is very rich and magnificent. He says, There are twelve *Crowns* of pure Gold, and an equal Number of Breast-plates of the same Metal, set with all Sorts of precious Stones of inestimable Value : An Hundred Vessels of Agate : Threescore *Services* for the *Altar*, all of pure Gold, enrich'd with Diamonds, Saphires, Emeralds, and other Stones of Price. There is also a *Unicorn's Horn*, above the Purchase of Money. There are fourteen unpolish'd Pearls, as large as a Man's Fist. The *Ducal Cap* is valued at a Hundred Thousand *Zecchins*; with many other Rarities, and costly Ornaments, too tedious to be inserted in a Letter.

Certainly so much Wealth was never destin'd to fall into the Hands of little private *Thieves*: It is a Booty fit for *Kings* and great *Generals*, the licens'd *Banditti* of the Earth. So many glittering Jewels would tempt the Honesty of an *Angel*, and he would be glad to adorn the Apartments of his *Heaven* with these radiant Drops of the Sun which he sees on Earth.

I have met with some pretty Relations of the Boldness of *Robbers* but none that ever match'd the Bravery of this Enterprize; which was no less than to rob one of the most potent States in the World of her chiefest Treasure.

He wanted not for Impudence, who, when the *Emperor Charles V.* was removing his *Court*, and all the *Officers* were busy in packing up the Goods, enter'd the Chamber where the *Emperor* was ; and, having made his Obeisances fell round-

ly to pulling down the rich Hangings of *Tissue*, which by the Help of his Confederates be carried away, with abundance of Plate : No body ever suspecting but that he was one of the Emperor's Servants, 'till the Person came, whose Office it was to remove those Goods, and then the other was known to be a Thief.

I have heard of a Spaniard, who on a great *Festival*, when the *Priests* had finish'd the *Service* of the *Altar*, and were retired to their Lodgings, went very boldly and took the golden Vessels off the *Altar*, and carry'd them away under his Cloak, as though he had been the *Steward* of the *Church*, no Body suspecting any other.

I kiss the Hem of thy Vest, illustrious *Kaimacham*, and pray, That thou may'st monopolize the choicest Blessings of *Heaven*, and have thy Share of the Riches of the Earth, without Danger of losing them to great or small *Thieves*.

Paris, 16th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER VII.

To Nathan Bed Saddi, a Jew, at Vienna.

NO W thou may'st continue thy *Dispatches* as before. Our Fears are vanish'd : *Elia-chim* is released, and all Things are in Safety. Thou hast no Reason to tax me with Timorousness, in so abruptly forsaking my Habitation, on the bare Foresight of far-fetch'd Possibilities ; when thou shalt consider, that there is no arming against Contingencies in the Moment they arrive, and that he, who trusts all Things to *Chance*, makes

makes a Lottery of his Life, wherein, for one happy Event, he shall meet with ten unlucky ones. To what Use serves that apprehensive Faculty, which Nature has posted as the *Corps du Guard* of our Lives and Fortune, allowing it the Senses for Scouts and Centinels? To what End, I say, serves the *watchful Faculty*, but to take the Alarm at doubtful Emergencies, to rouze our Caution, that so we may make Provision, and be in a Pollure of Defence, against whatsoever may happen.

News came, that *Eliachim* was seiz'd for seditious Words against the Government. I was conscious, That both He and I had been guilty of more than Words in that bare Kind. Therefore what had happen'd to him, I look upon as due to myself also; and that my Confinement would soon follow, if I took no speedy Care to prevent it, by seasonable absconding. This was the Reason of my sudden Departure, which cannot justly be ascribed to Cowardice, since 'twas the Effect of common Prudence.

Now I am return'd to my old Lodging again, where the Joy they are in, for the Birth of a Son, will not give them Leisure to reflect on my Affairs: So that I am received by my Host without the least Jealousy or suspicious Animadversions. Brim-full of Mirth and Jovial Thoughts, the good Man compliments me, and proclaims his better Fortune: Invites me to sit down with his Friends, and partake of the Gifts of *Ceres* and *Bacchus*. This, thou knowest, is the Custom of the whole Earth at the Birth of Mortals. They make merry over one that is born to the same Miseries as themselves, who, the first Moment he draws the Breath of Life, is enrolled in the Register of Death; and from the Womb, makes swift and direct Advances to the Grave.

However,

However, I sat down with the rest, to comply with the exhilarated Humour of my *Hoft*. I eat, I drank, and seem'd merry with the Company ; yet, at the same Time, I could not but nauseate my Entertainment, and disdain the extravagant Profusion of Spirit, which appeared in every one of this vain Assembly. They all talk'd eagerly, and one Man's Words drowned those of another ; whilst an universal Laughter confounded the Sense of all. Then I praised, in myself, the Modesty and Order observed in our *Eastern* Banquets and Feasts, where no uncomely Gestures or Actions escape the well-natur'd Guests ; no loud Talking or Braying like Asses, but every one strives to suppress the Motions and Appearances of a too forward and indulgent Mirth, and contain themselves within the Bounds of a decent and civil Reserve. Such were the Feasts instituted by *Lycurgus*, among the ancient *Lacedæmonians* ; where such as were Friends and Acquaintance met together, and refresh'd themselves, without Riot and Luxury. They convers'd together interchangeably, after the Manner of *Philosophers* or *Men of the Law* : Discoursing soberly either of *Natural Thengs*, or *Civil Affairs* : Mixing facetious and witty jests with their more serious Talk, without Clamour, Scurrility, or giving any Offence. But these *Western* People think themselves not merry, till they are drunk, nor witty, unless they be rude, They play a Thousand various Tricks, like Apes, and the greatest Buffoon is the best Company.

Wherefore, sick to see Men so much degenerate from themselves, I made my Excuses, and retired to my Chamber, where I presently set Pen to Paper, to give thee an Account of my Return.

If

If thou continuest thy former Resolution of following the *Dictates of Reason* in *Matters of Religion*, thou wilt quickly find, that thy *Rabbi's* have taught to thee believe in *Fables*, which accord neither with *Reason* nor *common Sense*. Follow the best Guide, and be happy.

Paris, 16th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER VIII.

To Adonai, a Jew at Venice.

THE Pen is now free again : Write as soon and as often as thou wilt ; our Fears are dissipated, and all goes well. If thou canst inform me of any more remarkable Passages and Adventures, spare not to oblige me with frequent Letters : And, to encourage thee, I will relate to thee a Story which is recorded in the *Histories of Naples*.

In former Times there was a *Statue of Marble* standing on the Top of a Mountain in *Apulia*, with this *Inscription* on the Head, which was *Brass*, ON MAY DAY AT SUN-RISING I SHALL HAVE A HEAD OF GOLD. No Man in all those Parts could be found, who was able to unriddle the mysterious Expression, and therefore it was not regarded for many Ages. But at length, in the Reign of a certain Prince, there was a *Saracen*, who having seen and considered the Statue, with the *Inscription*, proposed to explain it for a certain Reward. The Prince hearing of this, and being greedy of the Novelty, sent for the *Saracen*, and bargained with him

for a Thousand Crowns to unfold this Riddle. He waited till *May-Day* came, and watching the *Image* that Morning early, he observed the Place where the Head cast its Shadow just as the Sun rose. There he ordered certain Men to dig ; which when they had done, and were got pretty deep in the Earth, they encounter'd a prodigious Treasure of Silver, Gold, and Jewels ; which which the *Prince* was so will satisfy'd that he doubled the *Saracen's Reward*, and sent him Home into his own Country laden with rich Presents. Doubtless there is much Wealth buried by Men in the Earth. For in former Times they were of Opinion, that if they should die suddenly in the Wars, or otherwise, such Riches as they had hidden in the Earth would serve them in the other World. And this is the Practice of the *Indians* to this Day, as my Brother informs me, who has been among them.

Strange Blindness ! That Men should think the *immortal Soul* needed the Assistance of Silver, Gold, or any material Substance, after she herself is divested of the *Body*, and become a *naked Spirit*.

Let thou and I have a nobler *Idea* of ourselves, than to fancy we shall be in Want of the glittering Dross in that *invisible State*, whither we are all hastening. There are no *Money-Changers* in that *World of Spirits*. If thou hast Superfluity hide it not in the Earth, but give it to the Poor, and thou shall receive it again, transform'd into a Substance more refined and radiant than the Stars,

Paris, 16th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER IX.

*To the Reis Effendi, Chief Secretary
of the Ottoman Empire.*

THE Intestine Quarrels of the French seem to be like those of Lovers, whose choleric Intervals serve but to give a new Edge to the Returns of their Affection. As if one of these Passions was made to whet the other, and make it more sprightly : Or, as if Love would grow dull and feculent, were it not sometimes rouzed and fermented by Anger.

But I believe there is a greater Mystery in the Reconciliation between the French Court and the Parliament of Paris. Some Ends of Policy have hasten'd both Parties to clap up a Peace, while the secret Rancour remains unpurged.

Perhaps the Union of so many Princes and Nobles, with the Parliament, might incline the Queen to milder Councils than her own Spanish Genius. Besides, the Conjunction of the other Parliaments of the Kingdom, the Revolt of Normandy Gascoigne, and Provence, with many eminent Cities, were very prevailing Motives. But that, which was of greatest Force, was, the Want of Money and Men to carry on a War, which could not be raised without vast Difficulty, during these publick Alienations.

Whatever were the Inducements, a Peace was concluded about the latter End of the third Moon, at a Place call'd Puel, not far from Paris, where the King has a House of Pleasure, seated in the midst of a little Paradise. In one of my Letters to the Kaimachcam, I formerly described the King's House and Garden at St Germain en Lay. This is

but a little *Chiose* or *Bower*, in Comparison of that stately *Palace*. Yet what is wanting in the Grandeur of the Fabrick, is supplied in its elegant Contrivance, and the Richness of its Ornaments. And as for the *Garden*, it comes not far short of the other, there being in it all Manner of curious Warer-works, Groves, Solitudes, Fountains, Statues, and whatsoever the Ingenuity of these *Western* Artists could suggest, as proper to render this Place agreeable to the melancholy Humour of the late Queen-Mother, *Mary de Medicis*, to whom it belonged during her Life.

When you enter this delicious *Eden*, your Eyes and Ears are presently deceived by the counterfeit Notes and Motions of all Kinds of Birds, which perpetually sing as the Water tunes their Throats. A little farther you see several old Gentile Statues adorning two Fountains: and among the rest a *Crocodile*, big as the Life, who, by the Harmony he makes, seems to have a Concert of Musick in his Belly, as regular and as sweet as that of the *Italian* Society at *Constantinople*, which thou hast often heard.

As we depart from this, full of Complacency and Admiration at the exquisite Imitation of *Nature* in these Contrivances, we fall insensibly into a Place exactly like that the Poets describe, when they speak of *Elidum*. It is a Grove, the Tops of whose Trees are so thick interwoven, that the Sun appears no otherwise through them, than as if he were behind a Cloud, or an *Eclipse*. So that the Darkness of this Place, and solemn Murmur the Winds make on high among the Tops of the Trees, fills it with a Kind of *sacred Horror*; which has often made me think this *Wildernes* somethink like that which *Historians* describe, when they speak of the *Avenues* to the *Temple of Jupiter Ammon* in *Egypt*. For in the very

very Center of this Grove stands the *House*; a Place one would think fitter for a *Convent* than a *Prince's Court*. At best it appears but like a *Royal Hermitage*, a *Cell consecrated to Kingly Melanchly*.

I could not forbear making this Digression when I mention'd *Ruel* to be the Place where the *Peace* was concluded between the *Court* and the *Parliament*: This *Encomium* is a *Tribute* which I owed for the Satisfaction and Pleasure I have often received in his Retirement. Besides, I thought an *Idea* of such a *Garden* would not be unwelcome to thee who art a Lover of *Solitude*.

The *Coadjutor of Paris*, who is an *Archbishop*, is highly affronted that this *Peace* was concluded without him, who had a chief Hand in beginning the War. He labours to inflame the People again, and reduce all to the old Confusion, being an irreconcileable Enemy of *Cardinal Mazarini*. So that we expect another Insurrection in a short Time: For the *French* cannot be long idle.

Happy Minister, I leave thee under the Wings of that *Spirit* which guards the *Elec^t*, and bid thee Farewel.

Paris, 15th of the 4th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER X.

To Dgnet Oglou.

SHALL I tell thee I mourn for the Death of our Friend *Egry Boinou*, whom thou say'st a *Fever* snatch'd from us the first Day of the *Month Regis*? That *Fever* it seems, was the Effect of his con-

tinual and excessive Grief for the Loss of his Eyes ; so that we may say, he has been dying ever since the Hour that fatal Sentence was put in Execution : And, shall we grudge our Friend a Release from so lingring a Death ? At best, it was but the *Winter* of Life wrapp'd up in Clouds and Darkness : Now, like the *Serpent*, he has cast his Slough, lifts up his Head with new Vigour, sports himself in the Meadows of *Paradise*, and basks in the Warmth of an eternal *Spring*.

"Twill not therefore be a Mark of our Affection to him, but only a Discovery of our Self-love to condole the Occasion of his Happiness, because it has lessened ours, by robbing us of his beloved Company and Friendship. Besides, we know not but that he may still continue to be our Friend, even in that *invisible State* ; and either manage our Interest *above*, or at least protect us from Danger here *below*. We are ignorant of the *Laws* and *Constitutions* of that *Kingdom* of *Spirit* ; and, for aught we know, the Souls of just Men, after Death, may become the *Tutelar Genii*, or *Guardian Angels* of their surviving Friends and Relations. Let it be how it will, doubtless *Egry* is immortal and happy, and 'twill be Envy in us to repine at it. Rather let us congratulate the Time of his Decease as the Day of his Nativity, and leave *Mourning* to the Crowd of Mortals, who do a Thousand Things without ever thinking what they are about. They tread in the Steps of their Fathers, never examining whether they be right or wrong ! Custom and Education have almost banished Reason from the Earth. Is it not a pleasant Spectacle to see the Kindred of an old rich *Miser* (for whose Death they had long waited, like *Harpies* for their Prey) now flock about his lifeless Carcase, howling out a Thousand forced

Lamentations

Lamentations ; whilst, in the mean Time, their Blood dances in their Veins for Joy ? Yet however, this carries a Shew of civiliz'd Manners, and is better than the barbarous Custom of the *Sythians* and *Massagetes*, who, when their old Men grew useless and troublesome, were wont to sacrifice them, and make a Banquet with their Flesh ; or the *Thebarenes*, who threw their aged Friends alive down Precipices. These were Savages ; but much more so were the *Hyrcanians* and *Baetrians*, who cast their aged Parents, yet living, to be devoured by Dogs ; which Inhumanity, when *Stasenor* the Deputy of *Alexander the Great* endeavoured to suppress, they had like to have deposed him from the Government : So prevalent is the Force of a received Custom on the Minds of the unthinking Herd.

Let thou and I therefore not supinely take up with common Practices ; but, like Men of Reason, let us adjust the last Offices we owe to our Friend, whilst we pour forth some devout *Oroissons* for the Health of his Soul, without disturbing his and our own Repose with fruitless Lamentations. And, since we are bereaved of his Society on Earth, let us prepare to follow him, and render ourselves agreeable Company at our next Rendezvous in *Heaven*.

It was an unjustifiable Rigour in *Sultan Ibrahim* to deprive him of his Eyes, because he had only cast them unhappily on one of the *Sultana's* as she enter'd the Garden. This Jealousy is the peculiar Vice of the *East*. Yet they are more severe in *Persia*, where 'tis present Death to be within two Leagues of the King's Women when they travel the Road. But I never knew that *Eunuchs* were thus punish'd. Or is there such a Difference between a white and a black *Eunuch*, that the One deserves to lose his Eyes for beholding that by

Chance, which the other is honourably rewarded for having Access to, and seldom being out of their Sight?

This was the worst Punishment that *Saleucus*, the *Law-giver* of the *Locrians*, imposed on them that were actually caught in Adultery; which puts me in Mind of notable Instance of this Man's Justice: For when his own Son was accused, and proved guilty of this Crime; at once to shew the *Tenderness* of a *Father*, and the incorruptible *Severity* of a *Judge*, he first caused one of his own Eyes to be put out, and then one of his Sons: Thus taking on himself *half* the the Penalty that so the *Law* might be satisfied in the *whole*, and yet his Son not be totally deprived of his Sight.

Thou tellest me no News of our Armies, nor what Alterations have been made amongst the *Ministers* of the *Port* since the Death of *Sultan Ibrahim*. We have various Reports here, and some say that the new *Vizir Azim* will be no long-liv'd Man. I desire thee to write often to me, and send what Intelligence thou canst.

Let nothing slip the Knot which has fastened us so many Years together in an entire Friendship; but let us carry that *Magnet* with us our Graves; that, at what Distance soever we may be buried, our Souls may, by the Force of that Attractive, find one another out, and converse together in that Region of *Silence* and *Shadows*.

Paris, 9th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1649:

LETTER XI.

To the Captain Bassa.

I know not where this Letter may find thee; on the Shore, or at Sea. If thou art in the watry Wilderness, I have no Art to trace thee. There are no certain Roads on that *inconstant* Element. It is a mighty Plain, without Path or Track. And though there be certain Stages in it, yet thy Arrival at them is timed at the Pleasure of the Winds and Waves, which will not obey even the Order thou hast received from the *Garnd Signior*, *Lord of the Four Seas*. Perhaps thou art in Pursuit of some *Venetian* Ships, or other *Christian* Vessels, the *Corsairs* of the *Mediterranean*. Or thou may'st be careening thy Fleet in some securer Retreats of the *Archipelago*. Thou may'st be within a Minute of a *Wreck*, or just entering a Harbour. Where ever thou art, may Heaven persevere thee from the Dangers which always threaten such as trust their Lives to a Piece of Wood; for there will be great Need of thee, if our Intelligence be true in these Parts.

It is reported here, that the *Cajucks*, *Circassians*, *Mingrelians*, and other People who border on the *Black Sea*, and obey not the *Law* brought down from *Heaven*, are enter'd into a *League* against the *Blessed Port*, and have cover'd those Seas with a mighty Fleet; while the *Prince of Georgia* rushes down from his Mountians with an Army of forty Thousand *Armenians*, *Persians*, and *Borderers* of *Mount Caucasus*: That the former have taken a Thousand of our trading *Saicks*, and are advanced as far as the *Ferry of the Bull*, which thou knowest is but six Hours Sail from the *Imperial* City;

City : That the latter have made Incursions into the Territories of the *Grand Signior* ; put all to the Sword who resisted them as they march'd along ; burn'd and laid waste the Country ; and that all the *Greeks* and *Armenians* flock to them, threatening an universal Defection from the *Ottoman Empire*.

As to the Truth of these Reports, I can ascertain nothing, but am inclined to believe the *Cossacks* are troublesome at Sea, and that they may have drawn some of their Neighbours into a *League*, those *pilfering Nations*, who live by Rapine and Spoil on both Elements. Our small Vessels trading on the *Black Sea*, full of Riches and empty of Arms, must needs be a Temptation to those *Pirates*, who are the most dextrous at a Robbery, and the boldest Fellows in the World. The *Merchants* of these *Parts*, who have had some Trafick at *Cuffa*, and other Towns on the Banks of the *Black Sea*, give a frightful Description of those tempestuous Waters, and no good Character of the *People* that border on them. The *Cossacks*, they say, are valiant and mercenary ; the *Circassians* hardy and bold ; the *Mingrelians* sly and crafty ; and the *Georgians* of an *Astral* Complexion, capable of all Virtues and Vices. The *First* seldom act unless encouraged by the *King* of *Poland*, or the *Czar* of *Muscovy* ; and then they are content with their Pay, and the lawful Plunder of War. The *Second* are never idle when there is Hope of Prey, whether they fight their own Cause, or are employed by others, and fear neither Hunger, Cold, nor any other Extremity for the Sake of a Prize. The *Third* are good at a *Stratagem*, and would steal a Man's Teeth out of his Gums, if he be not wary ; great Cowards, yet be desperate in their own Defence, when they see no Medium between

Fighting

Fighting and Death. As for the *Fourth*, they seem to be a Kind of Mungrels, a medley Race, whose Character is compounded of the other *Three*.

They are stout and witty, dextr'ous at a Cheat, and no Bunglers at an ingenious Theft; great Lyars, full of Compliments and external Civilities, but perfidious and implacable in their R-vengeances.

Yet after all, I cannot believe the *Prince* of this Country, who is a *Tributary* to the *King* of *Persia*, would venture his *Government* at two such desperate Stakes, by breaking the *Peace* concluded by his *Sovereign* with the *Grand Signior*, and so drawing upon himself the Vengeance of them both. Therefore, he is either secretly abetted by that *Monarch*, or else the *New* is *false*.

Would'st thou know how this Country came to be subject to the *Crown* of *Persia*? It was conquered by *Ishmael Sofbi*, to whom the *Perfian Historians*, in Flattery, give the Epithet of Great. He was the first of that *Name*, and of the *Perfian Kings*, that refused to obey the *Orthodox Successors* of the *Sent of God*. This Prince was valiant in the Field, and no Coward at Wine, if we may believe one of his *Courtiers*, who wrote *Memoirs* of his *Life*. He records sixteen Battles, wherein he always got the Victory; and twice that Number of *Royal Debauches*, when he shewed the Strength of his Brain in the Company of Foreign *Ambassadors*; with whom he would always carouse, before they departed his *Court*, that he might sound the Depth of their Instructions; for, none were able to cope with him at the Juice of the Grape. And he always esteemed that Liquor a Friend to Truth.

If he suspected his *Ministers of State*, or any of the *Governors of Provinces*, he used to invite them

to a Banquet; where, in the midst of his Drinking, he unravell'd their secret Inclinations and Councils; being the most dexterous at picking the Locks of a Man's Heart, of any one living. They never went alive from his Presence, if by one false Step in their Carriage, tho' it were but a Word too passionate, or a Look less composed to Resignation, he could discover or frame to himself the Grounds of a just Jealousy. It being ever his Maxim, *That Credulity was the only Vice that could ruin a happy Prince.* He had another Saying also, *That Persia was fertile of Men, but barren of faithful Officers.*

I cannot admire these cruel Strains of Policy: Yet Kings have Reasons for their Actions and Words, which we cannot comprehend. The Philosophers say; *That Wine was given us by the Gods, to mitigate our Cares; and, for a Time, to make us equal to their Divinities, in the free Enjoyment of ourselves.* And though, as a Mussulman, I am not bound to subscribe to the Principles of Pagans; yet, as a Man, Partaker of Flesh and Blood, I think he doubly misuses that Liquor, who perverts it to the Ends of Cruelty.

But this Monarch had other Thoughts, when, by the Assistance of other Georgian Forces, having Suddu'd the Regions bordering on the Caspian Sea, at that Time in the Hands of the Ottomans, he invited the King of Georgia to his Tent, under Pretence of a festival Joy for their mutual Success. The unwary Prince, trusting on his own Merit, and the Faith of his Neighbour, ventures himself with a small Guard to the Camp of Ishmael. The Persian entertained him with all the outward Demonstrations of Affection and Gratitude, for his repeated Aids: But in the End of the Feast, taking Exceptions at some Words the King of Georgia spoke, in Praise of own his own Soldiers,

Soldiers, he commanded his *Eunuchs* to seize on him, and carry him to the *Tent of the Unfortunate*, (so they called the *Pavilion or Cage of the Grandees* fallen into Disgrace.) Then he gave swift Orders for the *Georgian Soldiers* to be manacled. And having thus done, he bestowed the *Government of Georgia* on one *Luarzub*, on Condition, That he and his Successors would embrace the *Faith of Hali*, and pay *Tribute* to the *Crown of Persia*.

From this *Luarzab* has the *Government of Georgia* descended, not in a *Line of Blood*, but at the Pleasure of the *Persian King*, to him who now holds it, *Shanavas-Chan*; who, I believe, has more Wit than to hazard his Possessions for, the Sake of a *Chimera*.

In thus roving from my first Point thou canst not blame me, since thou thyself actest by the Rules of *Navigation*, which vary according to the Byass of the *Needle*. Thou followest one *Magnet*, and I another; yet let us both meet in the Center of Duty we owe the *Grand Signior*.

Paris, 23d of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XII.

To Cara Hali, Physician, to the Grand Signior.

THOU wilt say, 'tis an unmannerly Way of congratulating thy New Advance, to begin my Address with Complaints. Yet Friendship overlooks *Puncilio's*. 'Tis not the first Time

Time I have trespassed on thy generous Temper. I am indisposed, and cannot act the *Courtier*, though I am ravished to hear the News. It is some Support to my languishing Spirits, that whilst I am crumbling and dwindling away into the *little Principles* of which I was made, thou my Friend, art growing in the *Bulk* of mortal *Greatness*, in the Favour of our glorious *Sultan*.

However, I cannot but suspect the pretended Kindness of him who raised thee, I mean the *new Vizir*; neither hast thou much Reason to take this sudden Reconciliation for any other than a Mask of his old Malice. He cannot forget the Quarrel between thy Father and him, on the Account of *Dara Mesock*, the Lieutenant-General of the Janizaries; when the brave old *Cheik* put a Stop to the designed Revenge of this unhuman Upstart.

Affuse thyself, That he who has made the Steps to the Grandeur he now possesses, o'er the Neck of his *Master*, will not spare any from whose Wit or Power he may fear a Shock. And he knows both by Experience and Interest too great, not to mistrust the Son of his Enemy.

Besides, the eminent Command, thy Brother has over the *Spahi's*, must needs be an additional Caution to the Man, whose Name sounds nowhere so sweetly, as in the *Chamber* of the Janizaries.

Thou art sensible, that the newly reviv'd Animosity between these *Military Orders* threatens a Calamity to the *Ottoman Empire*, which cannot be diverted without a Sacrifice on one Side or other. And, since the *Spahi's* have engaged so many potent *Bossa's* in their Quarrels, who can expect to fall, but the mighty *Favourite* of the *Infantry*.

He knows this very well; and to prevent his own Ruin, resolves on thine and thy Brother's Thine under the Masque of Friendship, till by his Wheedle he has drawn thy Brother to *Constantinople*; where he will not fail to be strangled, that so a *Creature* of the *Vizier* may be promoted in his Room: And what will become of thee after this, I leave to thy own Judgment.

Perhaps thou wilt despise the Advice of a sick Man, and impute my Fears to an Excess of *Melancholy*; from which Distemper, thou knowest, I am seldom free. But I tell thee, my *Reason* labours under no *Hypocondriack Disorders*, tho' my *Body* may. I am no *Enthusiast* when I counsel my Friend to avoid an apparent Danger. However, if thou thinkest it needless for me to busy myself in such Cases, I have done. But I shall never cease to pray for thy Prosperity as often as I comply with the *Law*, in kissing the Floor five Times a Day, and repeating the appointed *Oraisons of Faith*.

Methinks, when I write to thee now, my Pen is at a Loss: I am puzzled for a Style suitable to thy *new Honour*, and our old Friendship.

But, if I take too much Liberty, ascribe it to the Sincerity of my Affection, which knows not how to be reserv'd or strange to a Person, whom once I could call my other self: For no wider is the Distance between Friends.

Paris, 5th of the 7th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XIII.

To Chiurgi Muhamet, Bassa.

I know not, whether what I am going to relate will be News to thee, or to any of the Ministers residing at the *sublime Port*. However, 'tis so to me, and I am commanded to conceal nothing of any Moment that comes to my Ears.

Mahomet, eldest Son to Achmet, the Dey of Tunis, is now at Rome, having embraced the Christian Religion. People relate variously the Motives that induced him to this Change. Some say, 'twas Interest, he having held a private Correspondence with the Viceroy of Sicily, who promised him, in the King of Spain's Name, to make him Lord of several large Territories in the West Indies.

Others say, 'twas Discontent at his Father's Government, and austere Carriage towards him; the old Man having forced him to marry the Bassa of Tripoli's Daughter against his Inclination.

But the greatest Part ascribe this Change in Religion to the Force of his Conscience; which they say, was convinced by a Miracle, of the Truth of the Christian Faith. For, as they relate, being once at Sea in a Vessel, wherein were many Christians, and a dreadful Tempest arising, the Mariners, who were all Mussulmans, seeing the Havock that the Winds and Waves had made of the Ship-Tackle, gave over all for lost, and fainting under so much Labour, Watching, and Terror as they had undergone, lay down, and let the Ship drive where-ever the Storm would carry her. But there being a Christian Priest aboard, esteem'd a very holy and blameless Man, he excited

excited the *Christians* to appease the Wrath of God by some extraordinary Acts of Devotion. Then they all made a solemn *Procession* on the Decks of the Ship, the Priest carrying before them that which they call the *Sacrament*, imploring the Mercy of God, and often calling on Jesus and Mary. When behold, as the Priest stood aloft on the *Poop*, reading aloud Part of the *Gospel*, the Storm suddenly ceased, the Clouds were dispers'd, the Air grew serene and calm, and the Vessel got safe into Harbour. Upon this, they say, *Mimbomet*, when he came ashore, took that Priest along with him, desiring to be instructed in the *Christian Belief*; making a *Vow* also, That he would renounce the Law of the *Mussulmans*, and embrace that of *Jesus*.

This is what such, as are zealous for the Honour of the *Christian Faith*, relate concerning this Prince's Conversion. However it be, it is certain, that he privately made his Escape from *Tunis* by Sea, and bent his Course directly for *Sicily*; where in a few Days he landed, and was received by the *Viceroy*, according to the Dignity of a Prince. A while after, he was baptiz'd by an *Archbishop*, who gave him the Name of *Don Philippo*, by which he is called in all Places.

They say, he was a little scandalized at first, when he saw with what Freedom the *Sicilian Women* appeared abroad in the Streets, and conversed with Men; but that afterwards, he took a great Delight in their Company, especially those that could sing well, or play on any Instrument of Musick, to which he is much addicted. And therefore, he chuses to frequent thole *Temples*, where their *Service* is performed with Variety of excellent *Musick*, as it is in all great Cities. And for aught we know, the Character, which the *Christian Priest* gave him of

this

this harmonious Manner of worshipping God, might have no small Influence on a Man naturally affected with that Science. Certainly Musick has a mighty Force on our Affection; and it is a Proverb here in the West, *That he, who does not love Musick, has no Soul.* One of the ancient Philosophers defined the Soul itself to be an Harmony. And another was so sensible of the various Effects of this Science, in raising different Passions in Men, that he left as an Aphorism, *Such as the Musick is, such are the People of a Commonwealth.* Whence it was the great Care of such as took upon them to form the Manners of Youth, that no Tunes should be played in their Hearing, which naturally provoked to Levity and Wantonness; but grave and martial Strains, such as prompted Heroick Thoughts, and disposed them to Virtue. The Italians are great Masters of this Science; and the Airs which they compose for their Church Service are very deep and ravishing. Which causes their new Proselyte, Don Philippo, to pass his Time very attentively, during the Celebration of the High Mass and their Even-Song. They report, that he will turn Jesuit.

He went from Sicily loaden with Gifts and Presents, and came to Rome, the Seat of the Christians chief Mufti, whom they call the Pope. He is much honoured and caressed by the Holy Father, and all the Cardinals, who have told him so many fair Things of the Nazarene Faith, and shewed him so many sacred Relicks of Antiquity, that he thinks himself already within the Verge of Heaven, and that Rome is no other then the Suburbs of Paradise. There is something very charming and sweet in the Conversation of the Christian Prelates, if they be Men of Learning, as most generally they are. And 'tis no Wonder that

that such polite Company should prevail much on the flexible Temper of a young Prince, who is as a Pilgrim in a strange Country, where he can hear nothing but perpetual Eulogies of the Christian Religion; nor see any Thing but Objects, which serve only to confirm in his Mind a venerable Idea of the Faith he has embraced. Besides, they say he is fallen deeply in Love with a young Roman Lady; so that there is no Hopes of rescuing him from the Power of so many Enchantments.

Therefore, giving him over as lost, let us pray the Omnipotent to establish us in his Truth; that neither Interest, Passion, nor an erroneous Conscience may ever be able to make us swerve from the Law written in Heaven, but, that we may adhere to God, and his Prophet, with a Thousand Souls.

Paris, 5th of the 7th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XV.

To Sala Tircheni Ermin, Superintendent of the Royal Arsenal at Constantinople.

WE are all alarm'd here with the News of I know not what boisterous Adventures of the Cossacks, and their Neighbours, that possess the ancient Kingdom of Colchis. Had I not a firm Faith in the Alcoran, 'twould fill me with Panick Fears. But no Attempts can prevail against the Men fighting under the Shadow of the

the Prophet. He descended with a consummate Authority, from the Monarch who commands all Things. The *Mandate of Heaven* will disperse the *Infidels*. The seven *Viziers* above were Witnesses to the Words, whose *Echo's* caused Thunder, when the Prophet retir'd from the Steps of the Throne. Had not *Moses* given him Warning (who remember'd the Noise in the Mount) the *Apostle* had lost his *Address*, and been confounded before the *Angels*; but encourag'd by the Whisper of the *Man with Horns*, he made no Default in his *Conge*: And with little Loss of Time arriv'd to the ninth *Sphere*, where he proclaim'd the *Nefarum*; and all the *Inhabitants* of that *Orb* re-sorted to the *Banner* which he had in his Hands. The Prophet told 'em, '*Twas only for a Tryal of their Fidelity*. They made Obeisance, and retir'd.

From that Place he made no Scruple, but that the *Elect of Heaven* and *Earth* would obey the *Divine Patent*. He finish'd his Descent triumphantly, and pitch'd his Feet on *Mount Uriel*. Those that believe *Hali*, say, 'Twas on the Top of the ragged Rock: But let the *Hereticks* alone in their *Infidelity*. Be it where it pleased God, he spoke the *Word's* that shall ne'er be revers'd, when he display'd the heavenly *Silk*, and said, *Whoever takes up Arms against this Banner, shall be reputed an Infidel; he shall be exterminated from the Earth.*

I often think on these Passages in the *holy Memoirs*, the *Collections* of the Life full of *Wonders*. Then I comfort myself with this Thought, That, if all the *uncircumcis'd* in the *World* should enter into a Combination, they would not succeed against the Men fighting under the *Commission* with the *Seal*.

I have sent a Letter to the *Baffa* of the *Sea*, acquainting him with the News of this *Expedition* of the *Cossacks*. Since which I am informed, That these

these People are headed by a famous Pirate, in those Parts, a Man of a daring Spirit, and capable of the boldest Undertakings. The French Merchants, who have traded in the Black Sea, give him a high Character; and portend great Injuries to the Ottoman Empire from the Success of his Arms: For, they say, he is a good Captain, both by Sea and Land. I have heard several different Stories both of his Birth and Education: But this, I am going to relate, comes from the best Hands, and seems most probable.

His Name is Pachicour, a Circassian by Birth, but bred up in a Sea Town of the Ukraine, near the Mouth of the Nicker. He left his Native Country at the Age of Twelve Years, out of a Desire to see Foreign Parts, embarking himself unknown to his Parents in a Vessel of Podolia, which then was ready to set sail from Bala Clug. He carried with him a small Sum of Money, which he had purloin'd from his Father, and served as a Fund of his future Fortune: For, arriving at a certain Town in Podolia, he frequented the Keys, and offered his Service to several Merchants; one of which, observing in his Face the Marks of a promising Genius, entertain'd him in his House. He lived with him seven Years, and performed his Office so well, that he made him his Factor to Constantinople.

Pachicour discharged his Trust there with much Profit to his Master, and Honour to himself. So that, at his Return, several Merchants entrusted him with their Goods; and sent him to trade at Caffa, and other Towns of the Black Sea. His Judgment and Reputation encreasing with his Years, he became in Time famous in all the trading Towns. And such was his Credit in the Ukraine, that all the Merchants put their Vessels and Goods into his Hands: So that he
sail'd

sailed many Times with a Fleet of twenty Ships, having the Disposal of all the Goods committed to his Management. He grew so rich in Time by his Dealing, that he was able to drive a considerable Trade for himself. And then it was, he began to lay the Foundation of a Design, which he has since executed. His Genius was too active always to be confined to this slow Way of growing Great: Therefore, he was resolved at one Blow to raise his Fortune to the Pitch he aim'd at. He was the only *Brother Banquier* and *Merchant* where ever he came.

It was no difficult Thing for a Man of so vast a Credit to raise an extraordinary Stock; and *Pachicour* could easily silence the Alarms of Conscience. There happen'd also a Juncture very proper for his Design. For while he was at *Isgacu*, a Port of *Circassia*, Day and Night projecting how to exalt himself, a War broke out between his *Countrymen* and the *Mingrelians*. The latter appear'd with a *Navy at Sea*, which alarmed all the *Maritime Parts of Circassia*. *Pachicour*, whose Invention was always busy, took a Hint from this, to accomplish his Plot. Expedition was his chiefest Game. Therefore he speedily made the utmost Use of his Credit among the *Podolian Merchants*; and other Foreigners residing at *Isgacu*. And, when he had amass'd together prodigious Sums of Gold, for which he only gave the *Bills of Exchange*, he privately sends away the whole Treasure, with all his Jewels, Tissues, and other rich Merchandise, to his Father's House, who lived not many Leagues from this Town.

Within two Days after this, the *Mingrelian Fleet* makes a Descent at *Isgacu*, sack'd it, carried away Two Thousand Captives, and went to their Vessels again.

Pachicour

Pachicour, who knew how to make an Advantage of this Opportunity, privately fled after his Wealth, as soon as the Mingrelian Fleet appeared before the Place. And it happen'd that most of his Creditors were made Slaves, and transported to Mingrelia. He had no Need to take any farther Care, but how to secure his Riches from his pilfering Neighbours: For the Circassians are all profess'd Thieves: He therefore makes haste to his Father; and, having gratified him for his Troubles, he in a short Time purchased Four Men of War, with which he sets up for a Pirate, infesting those Seas, and robbing all the Merchants, except those who had formerly entrusted him. His Bounty and Valour charm'd all that served him. And, his Fame spreading with his wonderful Success, many Circassians put out to Sea, and joined with him: So that in a little Time he made no small Figure in the Kingdom of Neptune. Seeing himself Commander of a powerful Navy, he found out quickly the Mingrelian Fleet, and engaging with them, got a glorious Victory.

Soon after, a Peace was concluded, and Pachicour was declared Admiral of all the Circassian Sea-Forces: To which the Mingrelians were obliged by Treaty to join theirs, and to obey Pachicour's Orders. In a little Time, this fortunate General became so famous, that the Cossacks sent to him an Agent, and entered into a League; furnished out three hundred Vessels, and joined the Circassian and Mingrelian Fleets.

This is the Bottom of the new Expedition which makes so loud a Noise in these Parts.

Thou, who art Master of the Arsenal, wilt know what Measures are fittest to be taken against this bold Infide', if he persists to break the Peace of the most Serene Empire. Yet, though he

is an Enemy, let us not envy him the Praises that are due to his Wit and Conrage. He seems to surpass the sneaking Thieves of his own Nation; and undertakes nothing but *sovereign Cheats*, and *noble Thiefs*, such as would pass for *virtuous Actions* in a Man of a *higher Birth*.

I do not plead for *Robbery*, nor take the Part of an *Infidel*; but, if I had Time to tell thee some *heroick Passages* of this *Pirate*, thou wouldest say, he is worthy of a generous and favourable Usage, should he become a Captive. In another Letter I will oblige thee with a Relation, which will not be unwelcome to a Man who gives not Sentence with the Vulgar. I had more to say on another Subject, but I am interrupted. Pardon the Effect of my Duty to the *Grand Signior*.

Paris, 19th of the 8th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XV.

To Melec Amet, Baffa.

THERE is News arrived here lately of the Murder of the *English Ambassador* at the Hague. His Name was *Dorislaus*. He was sent by the new Governors in *England* to make an *Alliance* with the *States of Holland*, and to satisfy them in reference to their late Proceedings against their *Sovereign*. 'Tis said, the *Negotiation* would have had but little Success, in regard the Prince of *Orange*, who is *President or Chief* over the *States*, and who married the Daughter of the *English King*, takes to Heart the untimely Death of his *Father*

Father-in-Law, and cannot be reconciled to his Murderers. Yet, 'tis to be thought, that Princes are no farther touch'd with one another's Misfortunes, than concerns their Interest.

However, on the 3d Day of the 5th Moon, some Scots enter'd into the Lodgings of the Ambassador, and having dispatch'd him with several Wounds, made their Escape. It is not certainly known who set these *Affassins* at Work. People descant variously, as their Affections byass them. Some reflect on it as a Judgment justly inflicted by God, though by an unjust Act of Men, on one who had been a notorious Promoter of his Sovereign's Death: Others censure it as a most impious Sacrilege, in regard the Persons of Ambassadors are by the Law of Nations esteemed sacred and inviolable; and the Injuries which they suffer are interpreted not only as done to their Masters who send them, but to all Mankind, as if human Nature itself were wrong'd in the Persons of Publick Ministers.

Indeed there is no Method of establishing or conserving Friendships and Alliances between different Nations, if their Agents be not secured with an Immunity from Affronts and Violences.

The French relate a pretty Passage of one of their Kings, who, before he came to the Crown, being Duke of Orleans, had received very ill Usage in his Travels from a certain Italian Lord call'd the Baron of Benevento. After this Prince was possess'd of the Kingdom, the same Italian Lord was sent Ambassador from the Viceroy of Nap'es, to congratulate his Accession to the Throne of his Ancestors. Some French Courtiers, who had been Witnesses of the Injuries this Lord had formerly done to their Master, now perleaded the King to revenge himself, by casting some gross Indignities to be done him whilst he had him in his

Power. To whom the wise Monarch reply'd, It becomes not the King of France to revenge on the Ambassador of Naples the Injuries which the Duke of Orleans received from the Baron of Benevento.

'Tis said, the English Nation have demanded Satisfaction of the Hollanders for the Murther of their Ambassador, but were answered, That they themselves ought first to expiate the Murther of their King.

The Scots have revolted from the New Government in England, and are yet in Suspece, whether they shall set up the Son of the late King, or form themselves into an Independent Republick. The Irish are stedfast to the Interest of the Crown: And many Islands in America, subject to the Kings of England, have now denied all Obedience to the new English Government, which seems to tend towards a Democracy.

There is much Talk of one Cromwel, the General of the English Forces in Ireland. This Man, from a private and obscure Estate, is ascended to the Dignity of a General; having purchased this Command by his Conduct and Valour. The French extol him for the greatest Soldier of the Age; and, if Fame be true, no less a Statesman.

As a Mark of the Respect I owe thee, thou wilt receive with this Letter, a Pistol of curious Workmanship, which, being once charg'd, will deliver six Bullets one after another. If thou acceptest this small Present, it will be an Argument of thy Friendship.

Paris, 19th of the 8th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XIV.

To the Venerable Mufti.

I HAVE often wonder'd at the *Lethargy* where-
in the *Nazarenes* seem to be drown'd. They
forget what they read in their own *Bibles*; they
there encounter with Expressions which favour of
the *East*. Every Page of the *Written Law* re-
lishes of the *Dialect* which is pure and lively, tho'
the *Translators* have cropp'd the Flower of the
Sense. I have read their *Bible* in *Greek*, *Latin*, and
French, but none of these Languages express to
the Life the original *Hebrew*; nor can it be ex-
pected. It is impossible to screw up the dull
Phrases of *Europe* to the significant *Idioms* of *Asia*.
We may as well expect *Dates* to spring from a
Reed. And for that Reason it is forbidden the
true *Faithful* to translate the *Volume of Light* from
the original *Arabick*; which is no other than *He-
brew* in its *ancient Purity*.

This is the *Language* of those who dwell above
the *seventh Orb*. 'Tis the *Dialect* wherein God
converses with the *Pages* of his *divine Seraglio*,
wherein all the *Records* of the *celestial Empire* are
writ. And when he issues out *Orders* to the
Ministers and *Bassa's* of *Heaven*, *Hafsmariel* the
Secretary of the *immortal Divan* uses no other
Character, or *Speech*, but that which is peculiar
on Earth to the Sons of *Ishmael*, the Inhabitants
of the *Region* on the *East* of the *Red Sea*. In fine,
this is the *Language* wherein the *Omnipotent* thought
fit to discover his *Pleasure* to *Mortals*.

Believe *Mahmut*, when he tells thee with pro-
foundest Submission, that he has taken some Pains
to pry into those Languages, which have been the

52 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.

Channels of divine Knowledge. I have been peculiarly ambitious to study the *Anatomy* of oriental Words : And it would be no Hyperbole to say, I have learned even to dissect the very Syllables, wherin the various placing of Points and Letters alters the Sense, or at least makes it ambiguous. So significant and mysterious are our sacred Characters.

I speak not this in Peevishness, or to vindicate myself from the Contempt which *Icbirgi Cap Oglani* has put upon me. I have no Emulation in that Point ; nor can any little Spur or pedantick Ambition make me forward to contend with a Man, whose whole Talent consists in knowing and remembering other Men's Works ; as if he had studied at *Athens* only for this End, to learn the facetious Art of turning his Brains into a Catalogue of Books. But I reflect on the Learned among the Nazarenes, who are chiefly to blame, having the Custody of the Book delivered to them from the Jews : And among them the Translators of that Volume are past Excuse, for they have deflower'd the Original, and robb'd the Virgin Language of its Beauty and Honour, whilst the rest are Witnesses and silent Abettors of the Rape, in concealing the Indignity that has been done to the Letters form'd by the Finger of God, and full of divine Mysteries.

In thus accusing the Christian Interpreters of the *Bible*, I do not patronize the critical Whimsies of the Jewish Cabbalists. They are exploded by all Men of Sense ; yet there is a Medium between the Excess of that affected Niceness, which has rendered the one ridiculous, and of that studied Carelessness to which the Obscurity of the other is owing. As the *Hebrews*, by pressing the Letters too close, have squeezed out divine Chimera's ; so the Christians, in using too slack a Hand, have scarce

scarce gain'd a gross Draught of common Human Sense, leaving the genuine *Elixir* of the Writer's Meaning beh'nd.

I will not lay much to the Charge of the *Translators* employ'd by *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, King of Egypt. These were no *Christians*, nor yet in the Number of those who adored the *celestial Bodies and Elements*: Nor did any of them pay their *Devotions* at the same *Altar* with that *Egyptian Monarch*, who was a *Worshipper* of the God *Scrapis*: But they were *Jews*, seventy, or two more in Number, as the *Tradition* goes. And being every one commanded severally to translate those *Manuscripts*, which the *Jews* esteem'd the *Oracles of God*, without conversing with or seeing each other, it is said, their *Versions* all agreed to a *Syllable*.

This is the Story of the *Jews*, and seems to be credited by the *Christians*: Yet some have found many Errors and Incongruities in that celebrated *Copy*. And 'tis easy for an impartial Eye, especially in the Head of an *Oriental*, to spy many more.

But the *Latin*, which they call the *vulgar Translation*, is full of Mistakes. And the pretended *Saint*, who made it, should have gone farther than *Palestine* for his Intelligence in *ancient Hebrew*. His Name (if I mistake not) was *Hieronymus*. He passed many Years in a *Cell*, near the supposed Tomb of the *Christians Messiah* in the *Holy Land*: Where, they say, he was inspir'd with the Knowledge of *Hebrew*; and from thence ventured upon a *Translation* of the *Old Testament*.

Thou wilt not expect a Certificate of these Things from *Makmut*, who only tells thee what he has read in *Christian Authors*, whom they call the *Historians of their Church*.

But I can assure thee 'twas no Spirit of the last assisted this *Ecclesiastick* in his *Version*. For he comes far short of rightly rendring the lofty *Hyperboles*, apposite *Similitudes*, elegant *Figures*, and other *Ornaments* of *Speech* peculiar to the *Writings* of those who first see the *Rising-Sun*. Such are all those penn'd in the *East*: From which we must not exclude the *Manuscripts* of *Moses*, and the rest of the *Hebrew Prophets*, *Poets*, *Historians*, and *Philosophers*. Of these does the *Old Testament* consist, except one *Book* writ by my Countryman *Job*, who five Times foild the *Devil* in so many fit *Combats* before *God*.

What shall I say then of the *Translations* that have been made of their *Bible* in other Languages, not so copious and significant as the *Latin*.

Since this Division arose between the *Roman-Catholicks* and *Protestants*, their *Bible* has been taught to speak the Dialect of all, or most *Nations* in *Europe*. Yet such is the Unhappines of the *Franks*, that, the more they tamper with the Language of great *Purity*, the worse they succeed. Which has occasioned some learned Men, as I am informed, to mark above a Thousand Faults in the last *French Version* of that mysterious *Book*.

What Room will they leave for the Censures of the *Musulmans*, if the *Christians* themselves are thus critical upon the *Grand Patent* of their *Salvation*?

It would be an endless Task to recount all the Errors that may be discern'd in the various *Traducts* of the *Bible*, by any Man that has conversed in the *East*. Neither will I entrench on thy Patience to gain the Character of a *Criticick*.

Permit me to glance only on the *Psalter*, or the *Odes* of *Sultan David*. How flat and dull are the *Measures* of the *Christian Translators*? How

low

low have they sunk the Sense of that Royal Poet? He never began to warble forth any of those Divine Songs, 'till first inspir'd by a Seraph, whom he had lur'd down from Paradise by the Melody of his Harp. That Seraph was Master of the Musick above, as the Hebrew Doctors teach. Every Time David play'd on his Instruments, Ariel, (for so was the Spirit call'd) made his Descent, and sung with a Grace which cannot be express'd. The docile Poet soon learn'd both his Notes and Words. Seven Hundred Times David touched his harmonious Strings, and so often the Angel stood by him with the Book of the Choir. He taught Seven Hundred Sonnets that are chaunted by the Lovers in Paradise. But the Devil stole them from the King, whilst he was gazing on another Man's Wife, bathing herself in an adjoining Garden.

Yet there are above an Hundred Hymns remaining, which David composed by Memory out of the former. But some Sects among the Christians have turn'd them to the Ballads of the Vulgar.

So have they dealt with that surpassing Poem of Solyman, taught him by the Etherial Tutor of his Father. For Ariel was enamour'd of one of the Virgins of Paradise, at the same Time that Solomon enjoy'd Pharaoh's Daughter, and had newly built for her a Seraglio of Cedar. The heavenly Lover, therefore, to accommodate himself to the Passion of the Mortal, taught him one of the Pastorals of Eden, a Song peculiar to his own Amour.

But the Nazarenes have turn'd it into a dry and insignificant Allegory, by their Glosses; putting an Affront also upon the Rhetorick and Poetry, in wording their Translation.

If I should go on and number the Mistakes they have made in the Writings of the Prophets, and other Books of the Old Testament, tho' it

were but in this general Manner, I should tire thee out; but to recount the Particulars would be a thirteenth Task for Hercules.

Yet, after all these Defaults of the Learned, neither they nor the Ignorant can be excused from wilful Blindness, in shutting their Eyes against the Twilight which appears in the worst Translation, and is sufficient to direct any Man to the East, where Wisdom shines in her perfect Splendor.

There are Expressions all over the Scriptures, which point to the Laws, Habits, Customs, Diet, and Manner of Life used in the Regions first visited by the Morning Sun. These are the same now as they were of old; and the Mussulmans of this Age observe no other Rule of Life but what was practised by the Patriarch Ibrahim, above three Thousand Years ago, and by all the Faithful of those Times. Our Marriages, Circumcisions, Funerals, Prayers, Weddings, and all other Ceremonies of Religion or Civility, are the same now as then: There is nothing added or diminished, save the Faith and Obedience we owe to Mahomet the Ambassador of God, and to the Volume put into his Hands by Gabriel, Prince of the divine Messengers.

Our very Habits, and the Manner of our Building; our Salutations and whole Address are the same at this Day, as the Scripture tells us were in Use in those Ages next after the Flood among the Patriarchs and Prophets, and among all the true Believers, the Posterity of Ibrahim, especially the Descendants by the Right Line, the Stem of Imael, the eldest Son of him who entertained three Angels at once in his Tent.

Yet the Infidels will not consider it; but persuade themselves they are the only Children of the faithful Ibrahim, pretending to practise, in I know

know not what figurative Sense the Life we lead in Truth ; Cheating themselves with empty Symbols, while we enjoy the Substance.

But thou, great Successor of Ibrakim, and the Prophets, vouchsafe to pray for Mahmut, that whilst his Duty to the Grand Seignior obliges him to dwell here in the West, and to converse with none but Infidels, he may still retain the Faith of the East, the Devotion of a Imaelite, and the Purity of a True Believer ; still crying in his Heart even in the Temples of the Infidels, there is but one God, and Mahemet his Messenger.

Paris, 5th of the 9th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XVII.

To the Chiaus Bassa.

THE Peace agreed on last Year, between the Germans and Swedes, is not yet fully established and confirmed, there has been a cessation of Arms since that Time, and now the Duke Amalfi on the Emperor's Side, the Duke of Vandort for the King of France, and he of Erskin for the Crown of Swedeland, are met at Norimburgh, to conclude a final Ratification of the Articles.

During this Consult, the Swedish Army are permitted by the Emperor's Agreement to quarter up and down in seven Circles of the Empire, and not to be discharged till all their Arrears are paid at the Cost of the Germans. 'Tis said it will amount to three Millions of Zequins. This War has lasted near thirty Years ; in which, above three Hundred Thousand Men have lost their Lives.

As to the *English* Affairs, the prevailing Party there have declared that *ancient Kingdom* to be a *free State*, and the *Monarchy* is abolish'd by a *publick Act*. Nevertheless, after *Charles* was beheaded, his eldest Son was proclaim'd *King*, both in *England* and *Ireland*, by some of the *Nobles* and *Gentry* that were Friends to that *Royal Family*. And in *Ireland*, a certain great Duke appeared at the Head of a numerous *Army*, in Behalf of the young *King's Interest*, having laid Siege to the *Metropolis* of that *Kingdom*; which, with one other Town, were the only strong Holds that resisted the *King's Party*. But in the 8th *Moon* the *Army* which the *English* States had newly sent over to that *Island*, engag'd with the Forces of this Duke, entirely routed them, killing Ten Thousand Men on the Spot, and taking many Thousand Prisoners with all their Ammunition and Baggage. This, being seconded with other Victories, in a small Time reduced that *Kingdom* under the Obedience of the *English* States.

In the mean Time I hear no pleasing News from the *Levant*. Vessels daily arrive in the *Havens* of *France*, who confirm each other's Relations of a dreadful *Naval Combat* between our Fleet, and that of the *Venetians*; wherein, they say, we have lost seventy-two *Galliots*, threescore *Merchant Vessels*, and eighteen *Ships of War*: That, in this Fight, six Thousand five Hundred *Mussulmans* have lost their Lives, and near ten Thousand were taken Prisoners.

I tell thee, these are great Breaches in the *Navy*, which, belonging to the *Lord of the Sea and Land*, has assum'd to itself the Epithet of **INVINCIBLE**. These are Blemishes in the Ensigns of high Renown, Reproaches to the *Empire*, which we believe is to subdue all *Nations*. I reflect not on the Courage, or Conduct of

the

the *Captain Bassa*; neither am I willing to help forward the Ruin of a Man, who cannot expect to be honour'd with a Vest, a Sword, or any other Mark of the *Sultan's* Favour, for his Service in the Sea-Campaign. I am naturally compassionate. 'Tis not in my Praise I speak it: For, I believe this Tenderness, to be rather a *Vice* of my *Constitution*, than to have any Rank of *Morals*, much less to be of Kin to the *Family* of *Virtues*. I pity a Man falling into Disgrace, on whom the *Weather* of the *Seraglio* changes, from which he must expect Nothing but Clouds and Storms. Those Tempests will prove more fatal to him than any that ever tossed his Fleet on the ruffled Ocean. In all Probability, he will suffer a Ship-wreck of his Fortune, if not of his Life. Therefore 'tis with extreme Regret that I must say that which may hasten his Fall.

But I am commanded, not to conceal any Intelligence that relates to the Interest of the *sublime Port*, nor to spare the Son of my Mother, if I know him guilty of criminal Practices.

All that I have to lay to the Charge of the *Bassa* of the *Sea* is, a private Correspondence which he holds with Cardinal *Mazarini*. This I discover'd by the Assistance of a *Dwarf*, whom I have often mentioned in my Letters to the *Grandees* of the *Port*. I need not repeat to thee what I have said already to them of the Birth, Education, and Genius of *Osmin*; (for so is the little Spark call'd) nor of the Method I have put him upon, to wind himself into the Secrets of the *Publick Ministers*. Only thou may'st report to the *Divan*, that this diminutive Man continues to pursue his Advantages of Access to the Closets of the *French Ministers*, whereof I gave an Account last Year, in a Letter to *Ebiurgi Mubammet Bassa*.

Thou may'st assure them also, That, when he was Yesterday in the Chamber of Cardinal Mazarini, he cast his Eyes on a Letter which lay open on the Table, while the *Cardinal* was in earnest Discourse with an extraordinary *Courier* from *Rome*. He had not Opportunity to read more than the *Superscription*, and a Line or two of the Matter ; which contained these Words :

The mild Commander, the humble Shadow of the bright Star of the Sea, Bilal, Captain Boffa.

To the most Illustrious Prince of the Kingdom of the *Messiah*, eminent among the High Lords of holy Honour, the sublime Director of the People of *Jesus*, Assistant to the Chair of Sovereign Dignity, the Seat of the Roman *Caliph*, *Julio Mazarini, Cardinal*, and our Friend. May whose latter Days encrease in Happiness.

THY affectionate Letter and Presents were delivered safe to me, as I lay at Anchor with the Fleet under my Command, not far from the Island of Chios. And, as a Mark of my Acknowledgment and Good-will to thee and all the Nazarenes, I embrac'd in my Arms the noble Captain Signior Antonio Maratelli, who had the Honour to be trusted with this Negotiation. I immediately disrobed myself, and caused that brave Italian, thy Messenger, to be vested with my own Garment, as a Pledge of —

Before Osmin could read farther, the *Cardinal* approached the Table, and took up the Letter, letting fall some Words to the *Courier*, by which the *Dwarf* was confirmed in his Suspicion of the *Boffa*'s Perfidiousness, and that this Letter newly came from him. He poised immediately to give me an Account of this Passage ; believing it to be, as it is, of great Import. For he has a

singular

singular Regard for the Family, which first exterminated the Greeks from Constantinople.

Thou knowest what Use to make of this Intelligence. I am not cruelly inclin'd, but I must do my Duty. The rest I refer to thy Prudence.

I will only advertise thee of one farther Remark of *Osmin*, who by comparing what he has seen now, with a Discourse he once before overheard between *Mazarini* and a *French Nobleman*, whilst he lay under the *Cardinal's* Table (which I have inserted in one of my Letters) concludes, That the *Bassa*, there mentioned by the *Cardinal*, was this same *Bilal Bassa*, who was at the Instance of the *Janizaroes* made *Bassa* of the Sea.

I could not without making myself an Accomplice, conceal so foul an Ingratitude to the *Grand Seignior*, and so villainous a *Treason* against the *Empire*, which holds the *first Rank* among all the *Dominions on Earth*.

Paris, 24th of the 9th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XVIII.

To Cara Hali, Physician to the
Grand Seignior.

WE have had a violent hot Summer in these Parts, with much *Thunder* and *Lightning*, which has done considerable Damage to the Farmers, in burning the Hay and Corn in their *Granaries*. Complaints arrive here daily from all the Provinces, that *Heaven* has consumed their *Harvests*.

This

This the *Court Party* interpret as a *Judgment* on them for their *Rebellions*; causing it to be industriously spread about in all Companies, that *Heaven* is angry with the Inhabitants of *Guyenne*, *Bourdeaux*, and other *Provinces*, for taking up Arms this Year against their *Sovereign*. I know not how far this Censure is justifiable: But 'tis observ'd that the *People* of these *Rebellious Provinces* have receiv'd more apparent and irreparable Injuries by the *Lightning*, than those of other *Parts*: Several *Members* of the *Parliament* of *Aix* were found dead in their Beds, after a tempestuous Night of *Lightning*. And next Day, the *Roof* of the *House*, where they assembled, fell down and kill'd several.

In the great Church of *Bourdeaux* as they were celebrating their *Mass*, a Ball of Fire broke in from behind the *Altar*, smote down several *Images*, and filling the *Church* with an intolerable Stink, flew out of a Window, without doing any farther Harm. And a great Bank of Money, raised by this City to pay their *Soldiers*, was all melted down by *Lightning*, to the Astonishment of those who saw it; for it was done in the Day-time, the *Grandees* of *Bourdeaux* being present. It would be endless to recouut all the Mischiefs that have been done in those *Parts*. We had no great Harm here, save that almost all the Wine in the City was turned to a kind of *Vinegar*, in one Night. Which the Philosophers attribute to the peculiar *Energy* of *Lightning*; which plays the *Chymist* with this Liquor, and in a Moment separates, and drinks up its Vital Spirits, leaving only a mortuum *Coput* behind.

The Season has been so hot during the *Dog-Days*, that the Air itself seem'd combustible; and the very Winds from whence we look'd for Refreshment, were like the Breath of a Stove:

All

All Things seem'd ready to take Fire, as if the Elements waited for the Grand Conflagration. Heat was the Cry every where. Men's Bodies were scalded with internal Flames ; the Shade of Trees afforded no Relief, the Fountains could not allay their Thirst. All Nature seem'd to be in a Fever, ready to expire.

Now these Fervours are abated, and we begin to have frosty Mornings. The nitrous Air restores Mens Appetites. Abundance of Rain has new-moulded the gaping parch'd Earth, and produced a second Spring. The Husbandman comforts himself with the Hopes of another Crop of Hay, to repair the Loss of the former, which the Lightning robb'd him of. In the mean time, the Winds are very busy in disrobing the Trees, and scattering not only their Leaves, but also the Fruit that is not gather'd, on the Ground ; whereby a Banquet is prepared for the Hogs in every Orchard, who claim as much Right to feed on what lies on the common Table, as their Owners : And 'tis no unpleasant Musick, to hear a Herd of Swine set their Teeth at work on the wind-fallen Apples. At least, this Spectacle and Noise is delightful to me, who have been without Appetite these three Moons, and but just begin to recover my Stomach. I often ride out of Paris, on Purpose to take the Country Air, where my Bread tastes more favourily than in the City. There appears something so harmless and innocent in the Faces and Behaviour of the Russicks, as effectually relieves my Melancholy. I cannot discern in them any Signatures of Court-Craft, and Villany. Their Conversation chears my Spirits. I love to hear them talk of their rural Affairs. My Eye follows the Ploughmen with Envy. Then I could wish it had been my Lot to have been bred up in some homely Cottage, wher

where I might have tended Oxen, Sheep, or Asses ; all which act regularly according to their *Nature* : Whereas he, that is the *Servant of Princes*, is compelled to do many Things contrary to his *Reason* ; which is the greatest Unhappiness that can befall a Man. How sweet is the Sleep of the Husbandman by Night, and how void is his Mind of imbittering Cares by Day ? He rises with the *Lark*, and is as cheerful as that pretty Bird, saluting *Aurora* with a *Song or Lesson* on his *Pipe*. He snuffs up the wholesome and fragrant Dew of the Morning, as he walks over the Lands. He beholds, with Admiration and Pleasure, the gilded Clouds and Tops of Mountains, when the *Sun* comes forth of his *Bed-chamber*, in the *East*. He spurs himself on to his daily Labour, by the Example of that active *Planet*, following his Work with Content and Joy. His Food is pleasant both in his Mouth and his Belly ; he feels no After-pangs through Satiety ; but, well refreshed and nourished with this homely Diet, he lies down with the Lamb, and sleeps in Peace, never dreaming of *State-Intrigues*, or the *Plots of the Mighty*. Thus he passes his Life in a Circle of Delights.

Tell me, dear *Hali*, are not these proper Objects of Envy to a Man in my Circumstances ? Or, canst thou blame *Mahmut*, who has neither Health of Body, nor Peace of Mind, for wishing himself in a Condition, which would entitle him to both ? I am entangled in a Thousand Snares ; my Employment is a perfect Riddle. I must say and unsay the same Things, as often as Occasion requires. I must tell an hundred Lyes, swear and forswear myself every Hour, if the Interest of the *Grand Seignior* be at Stake. I must be a *Mahometan, Christian, Jew, or any Thing that will*

will serve a Turn ; dissemble with God and Man, blaspheme the Prophets, curse the True Believers, and myself too, rather than baulk the Cause I am engaged in : And yet, all this while they will persuade me, I am a good Man, and shall go to Paradise. As if the *Mufti's* Dispensations were available to cancel the express, positive Law of God ! Do they think to amuse me with such Umbrellas, and send me muzzled to Hell, with my Eyes open ? I tell thee, I have a *Conscience*, and such a *Conscience* as will not let me be at rest in this Manner of Life. It were better to die, than to live stained with so many Prevarications. I know not what to do amidst so many Terrors : I feel my Body decay apace, and hastening towards its Dissolution. What will become of me, if I should die under the Burthen of so many Sins ? What Answer shall I be able to make to the two Inquisitors of the Grave, the Angels who shall examine me, who is my God, and who is my Prophet, and what is my Faith ? The Darkness of that Region of Shadows will not be sufficient to hide my Blushes, and the Confusion I shall be in at so pressing a Tryal.

All my Comfort is, That I have yet Friends left, to whom I may freely vent my Thoughts, and ask their Counsel.

If thou hast any Remains of that Friendship that has been between us, weigh my Case thoroughly, and tell me whether I am not lost for ever, without a Change of Life ? Flatter me not, neither use the Artifices of Civility, in palliating my Crimes ; but search my Wounds, and give me thy Advice without thy Veil, and *Mabmut* shall esteem thee the Physician of his Soul.

Paris, 24th of the 9th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER

LETTER XIX.

To Kenan Bassa, Chief Treasurer to
his Highness at Constantinople.

If I have not addressed to thee before, attribute it to my Ignorance of thy *Quality* and *Person*. As soon as I heard of thy Advancement to this important Trust, I resolved to salute thee, as becomes a *Slave* in my Post, and to wish thee all the Happiness that thou canst desire. Yet, when I congratulate thy *Rise*, remember, I do but welcome thee to a *Precipice*, a mere *Pinnacle* of *Fortune*, where thou hast no Reason to expect secure Footing. The Blast of an envious Mouth will make thee totter. Thou breathest in an Element full of Tempests. The fly Practices of a *Rival* may undermine thee ; or the more open Frowns of thy *Sovereign* may cast thee down. Thou art ever liable to the Malice of the Vulgar, and not a little in Danger of thy own Weakness, the inseparable Companion of Humanity. If thou shouldest once look with Disdain on those that are beneath thee, the vast Distance and Height of the Prospect may make thee giddy. Therefore it would be good for thee to have thy Eyes always fix'd on thyself, That will prove the best *Chart*, by which to steer thy Course through the Rocks and Sands, which on all Hands threaten the Life of a *Courtier*. It will not be amiss also to place before thee, the vast Examples of wise Men, thy *Predecessors*. There is a greater Force in these, than in the best Counsels ; because Matter of Fact leaves no Room for Distrust : Whereas Men are naturally jealous of those who pretend to instruct them. We are

all fond of our own Reason and Judgment ; and are apt to suspect him of some Design who seeks to persuade us, though to our Good : Besides, there is a *Species of Pride*, a *Punctilio of Honour* in Mortali, which will hardly permit us to yield ourselves in a Condition to need another's Advice : Whence comes the *Arabian Proverb*, which says, *A Man profits more by the Sight of an Idiot, than by the Orations of the Learned.* We all love to make our own Experiments, and sooner trust any Sense than our Ears. Therefore the *Lacedemonians* caused their *Slaves* to be made drunk in the Presence of their Children ; that from the *Squalidness* of the *Spectacle*, they might conceive a Hatred against that Vice, which by all the Instructions in the World they could never learn to observe.

The Crimes of some in thy Station have more of Sobriety in them, but less Honesty. Wonder not at the Expression, nor accuse me of Impudence. I reflect only on the Wicked : Number not thyself among them.

Thou knowest it has been an ancient Custom for our renowned *Emperors* to divert themselves at certain Times, with the Sight of their *inestimable Treasury*. I am no Stranger to the Ceremonies used at such Times ; one would think it impossible amidst so much Caution, that the *Grand Seignior* should be defrauded of the least Part of his Wealth. I do not speak of the *Chamber of Arms*, or those others which make up the *Imperial Wardrobe*. The Bulk and Weight of those rich Velvet Brocades, and other Furniture of Gold and Silver, discourages the Theft. But who can number the *Robberies* that have been committed among the *Jewels*, and *invaluable Rarities* of the *mysterious Closet*? It has been found easy to conceal and transport from thence whole Beds of Diamonds, and Chains of Pearl, undiscovered,

covered, I will not say unsuspected, at the Times when *Anackdar-Agass* gives three Knocks on the Cabinet of the Keys.

These are Hours of Munificence and Royal Bounty, when the *august Lord of the Mines* is pleased to gratify his *Slaves* with Gifts, and make them sensible they serve him, who commands this *upper World*, and that *underneath*.

No Prince can discommend this domestick Sport of our Sovereign, when he makes his *Pages* scramble for *Diamonds* and *Rubies*, since it gives him a Taste of his *Humanity*; nothing being more agreeable, in Cases on this Side of amorous Jealousy, than to let others partake of our Pleasures: And 'tis the peculiar Delight of Kings sometimes to lay aside their State and Grandeur, to be familiar with their Attendants, making 'em their Companions, or, at least, their *Proxies*, in many Enjoyments.

But 'tis Pity their Favour should be abused, as it has been, in the Instance I mentioned. Thou art no Stranger to the Records of the *Hafna*, which tells us, That when *Gelep Chiaus Baffa* was made chief *Treasurer*, in the Reign of *Sultan Mustapha*, the Lucre of the glittering Jewels had tempted him to defraud his *Mosler*, to the Value of five Hundred Thousand *Zequins*; which, upon the Information of three *Pages*, and a diligent Search, were found in his Trunks,

It has been whispered also, That few have enjoyed that Office, who have not purloined something from the *Imperial Coffers*. They say, 'Tis an hereditary Theft, delivered by Tradition from one to another; every *Hafnadarbaffi* being advanc'd to that Honour by the Recommendation of his *Predecessor*, for the Service he has done him in conniving at these Practices, which cannot be hid from any of the *Sixty* who guard the *Royal Wealth*.

Thos

'Thou canst not blame me, for putting thee in Mind of these Things; in regard I am command-ed to write with all Freedom to the sublime *Ministers*, whatever concerns the Interest of our great *Master*.

I have no more to say, but to desire thee, in transmitting what Money is appointed for me to be timely and punctually, to send *Duplicates* by different *Posts*, that, if one should miscarry, I may not be at a Loss: For, there is no Credit for a *Mussulman* in *Paris*. *Eliachim* would supply me with what may suffice a *Dervich*; but it belongs to thee to take Care, that I want not what is re-quisite for an *Agent* of the *Grand Seignier*,

Paris, 22d of the 10th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XX.

To Pesteli Hali, his Brother.

I Unwillingly concluded my last Letter, before I had vented half my Thoughts on those Oriental Subjects, so full of Instruction and Pleasure. Thy *Journal* is become my Pocket-Companion. I carry it with me to the *Gardens* and *Solitudes*, and even to the *Libraries* and *Churches*: To which last, I am obliged to go sometimes, that I may avoid Suspicion.

The *Christians*, when they enter the most de-lightful *Gardens* of *Paris*, spend their Time, and weary themselves, in walking forward and back-ward. They will measure several Leagues in traversing one *Alley*: Which vain Custom, thou knowest, is contrary to the Practice of the *Eastern People*

People, who love to solace themselves, in sitting still under the cool Shades, and feeding their Eyes with the grateful Verdure of Trees, their Noses with the fragrant Smell of Herbs and Flowers, and their Ears with the pretty Melody of the Birds: All which serve as Helps to their Contemplation.

After this Manner I many Times pass away some Hours in the Gardens of this City, whereof there are great Plenty. And when I am cloy'd with the fore-mention'd Pleasure, then I take out thy *Journal*, and fall to reading; which winds up my Thoughts afresh, like a Watch that is down: Nay, it opens new Sources of Contemplation, and serves as a miraculous *Talisman* to bring *China*, *India*, and all the *East* into the Place where I am; so lively and natural are thy Discourses of those Parts.

When I am in *Churches* it serves me instead of a *Prayer-Book*: And, whilst others are babbling over they know not what, or at least they care not what; I offer up to God the First-fruit of my Reason and Knowledge, which he has given me, to distinguish me from all Sorts of Beasts, whether in Human Shape, or not.

When I go to the *Libraries*, I compare thy *Journals* with the *Writings* of others who treat of the same Matters; and find, that thou agreeest with some, correctest the Mistakes of others, and, in all, shewest a *Genius* elevated above all others of the common *Historians* and *Travellers*: who seek rather to amuse the Reader with uncouth Stories and Adventures, than to instruct him with what is really useful and profitable.

Thus thy *Journal* is become the Companion of my Solitudes, the Object of my Studies, and the Help to my Devotions Abroad; and it is no less the Diversion of my Retirement and Melancholy

Melancholy at Home. I am a great Admirer of *Antiquity*; and therefore an old craggy Rock, o'er-grown with Moss, and full of gaping *Chasms*, is a more agreeable Sight to me, than the flow'ry Meadows or verdant Groves; because the former looks like a *Relick* of the primitive *Chaos*; whereas, I know the latter to be only the Product of the last *Spring*. 'Tis for this Reason, thy *Narrative* affords me so vast a Delight, because it treats of the most ancient Kingdoms and Governments in the *World*: And is not stuffed with *Chimera's* and *Fables*, as most *Relations* of those Countries are; but gives us a sincere and true Account of whatever is considerable, without touching on Impertinencies.

But above all, I am delighted with that Part which relates thy Travels in *Cbina*: That Country being of so vast an Extent, so rich, so populous; the People so industrious, learned, and politick (besides the *Antiquity* of their *Empire*, which cannot in that Point be match'd by any *Government* under the *Heavens*;) that the exact Knowledge of these Things seems to me of greater Moment, than any other Discoveries whatsoever.

What thou sayest of the *Chinese* Letters and Words shews, That thou hast made some Inspection into that Language. And thy Remarks on the long Succession and Series of their Kings, is an Argument, that thou art no Stranger to their *Chronology*, which takes in many Thousands of Years before *Noah's* Flood. Thou art very exact in enumerating their publick *Tribunals* and *Courts of Justice*; as also in describing some remarkable Bridges, Temples, Palaces, and other Structures: Which serve to give the Reader a true Idea of the Magnificence and Grandeur of the *Chinese Emperors*; and of the Ingenuity of the People,

who

who seem to excel all others in *Arts* and *Sciences*. In a Word, it is evident, that thou didst not pass thy Time with thy Arms folded, whilst thou wert in that *Kingdom*. And I know not how better to express the Esteem I have for thee, on the Account of the Pains thou hast taken to inform both thyself and me in Matters of so great Importance, than by giving thee an Account of what Progress the *Tartars* have made in the *Conquest* of that *Empire*, since thy Return to *Constantinople*. In my last I acquainted thee with the *Coronation* of the *Tartar* King at *Pekin*; since which, other Vessels are arrived from those Parts, which bring an Account that the young *Tartarian Conqueror* soon pushed forward his Victories; and marching with an Army into *Corea*, (which *Kingdom*, thou knowest, borders on *China*) the King of that *Country* made his Submissions; and entring into a League with *Zunchi*, held his *Crown* in Fee of that victorious *Emperor*.

Afterwards he hastened to subdue the *Provinces*, which remain'd unconquer'd. His Method in accomplishing this great Work was by swift Marches, like another *Alexander the Great*; and by laying Siege to the principal City of a *Province*, which he never failed either to take by Force, or compelled to surrender, that so they might escape Famine: And, when this was done, he took Possession both of it and the whole *Province*, summoning the Cities of lesser Note to surrender; which they seldom refused after they had beheld the *Fate* of the first. Thus, in a little Time he became *Master* of all that spacious *Empire*.

The Fame of his Success quickly brought innumerable *Tartars* out of their *Native Country* to follow the Fortune of their *Emperor*. To these he gave the chief Offices in his *Army*, and continued

continued the *Chinese* in the Administration of Civil Affairs ; and, as a Token of their Subjection, he commanded all the *Chinese* to cut their Hair short, and to cloath themselves after the Fashion of the *Tartars*.

They give a high Character of this young Prince, who, amidst so many Successes and Triumphs, discovers not the least Vain-glory, but contains himself within the Bounds of a virtuous Moderation, ascribes all to the *Decrees of Destiny*, and is not in the least puffed up with any of his glorious Actions ; which is an Argument of a Spirit truely heroick. And yet this Prince is an *Idolater*, as are all the *Tartars* of that Nation ; or rather, they are Men of no *Religion*, which makes their Morals the more admirable : For, according to the Relation of those who came last from *China*, the *Tartars* are very temperate and continent People, abhorring those Vices which are but too common in other Parts of the World, and from which the *true Believers* themselves are not free. They are rigorously just also, and punish all Manner of Frauds and Deceit with immediate Death. As for their Conduct and Courage in the Wars, there is no Nation surpasses them, few are their Equals. They are passionate Lovers of an active Life, spending most of their Time on Horseback, either in hunting wild Beasts, or fighting with their Enemies : And their Horses are the best and most courageous in the World. There is nothing the *Tartars* so much despise, as the sedentary Life of *Students* and learned Men ; accounting them the Burthen of a *Commonwealth*, lazy Drones, fit only to be sold for Slaves : But Men of Service and Merit in the Wars they have in great Esteem ; never failing to reward such with Dignities and Commands, proportionable to

their Deserts and Capacities. Nay, such is the martial *Genius* of this Nation, that the very Women ride to the Wars with the Men, and perform Exploits above what is expected from that soft and delicate Sex. Both Men and Women are habituated from their Infancy to live in Tents or Waggon, there being very few Cities in all *Tartary*: There they are inur'd to Hunger, Cold, Thirst, and all other Methods of a frugal and hardy Life. This is that which renders them excellent Soldiers, and a Terror to all the Nations round about them. This is that which so soon reduced all *China* to their Obedience; the *Chinese* among all their *Virtues* and Accomplishments, being the most effeminate People upon Earth. This, no doubt, thou hast observed.

Brother, I advise thee to go to *Kerker Hasson Baffa*, our Countryman, and present to him these Observations on the *Tartars*; which thou may'st easily do, by transcribing what is for thy Turn out of this Letter. He inherits his Father's *Genius*; who, thou knowest, was one of the greatest *Hunters* in all *Arabia*, and has a Character not much different from what I have here given thee of the *Tartars*. That *Baffa* will take great Delight in these *Memoirs*, and will think himself obliged to make thee some proper Acknowledgment. He is generous and great, and it lies in his Power to promote thee. I have writ to him already, and have given him an *Encomium* of thy Ability. I will second with it another Letter, in Answer to one I lately received from him, wherein he desires a farther Account of *China*. I will inform him therefore of several Passages out of thy *Journal*. He, no doubt, to make a farther Trial of thy Knowledge, will ask thee several Questions relating to these Matters. So shalt thou

thou have a fair Opportunity of rendering thyself conspicuous, and of gaining his Esteem. Follow my Advice; take Time by the Forelock, and the Event shall prove happy.

Paris, 8th of the 11th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XXI.

To Kerker Hassan, Bassa.

I Received thy Commands, and am proud of the Honour thou hast done me in requiring the smallest Service at my Hands, especially one of this Nature, which is an Argument, That my former Relation of *China* was acceptable to thee. This I account my Honour and Happiness, that I have a Brother who has made such considerable Improvements in his *Travels*: For 'tis to him I owe the Knowledge I have of that Country, and the other Parts of the *East*. As for my Cousin *Isouf*, he would never vouchsafe to send me a Syllable relating to his *Travels*, though he had rambled throughout *Asia*.

I desired this Favour of him in several Letters, but have received no Answer; so that I know not whether he be dead or alive. My Friends are very backward in writing to me; and, unless it be some of the *Ministers of State*, who sometimes honour me with a *Dispatch*, though very rarely, I hardly receive a Letter from my familiar Friends and Relations in twenty *Moons*; which makes me conclude, that Absence of so

long a Date has quite blotted me out of their Minds.

As to what thou desirest farther to know, concerning *China*, my Brother says, That *Empire* contains 4400 wall'd Towns and Cities; 3000 Castles and Towers of Defence on the Frontiers, wherein are always garrison'd a Million of Soldiers, who are reliev'd at due Times by others of equal Number. There are a Million also constantly kept in Pay to guard the *Governors of Provinces*, *Ambassadors*, and other *Officers of State*: The Emperor of *China* maintaining Five Hundred Thousand Horse to attend his Person. All this is in Time of *Peace*. But, upon any *Revolt or Invasion*, the Forces are innumerable. There are in *China* 331 Bridges, remarkable for their Strength and Magnificence, beyond all others in the World; 2099 Mountains; Lakes and Medicinal Fountains 1472; 1159 triumphal Arches and other Monuments, erected in Honour of valiant and learned Men; 272 Libraries, abounding with all Manner of excellent Books; Temples 300,000, and as many *Priests*, besides the Convents of their *Religious*. They reverence 3036 Male *Saints*, and 208 Females. All which have Temples dedicated to their Honour, besides those which are consecrated to the Sun, Moon, and Stars, Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, and to the *Heavens* which comprehend All, and to the *Cœlesti Gods* who rule All, and to the supreme GOD, Creator of the Worlds. In these Temples they celebrate the Praises to their Gods and Heroes with Musick and Songs, Incense and Sacrifices; believing, That all Things which are conspicuous for the Excellency of their Nature, or from which Mankind receives any general or extraordinary Benefit, ought to be worshipped with divine Honours. In this they differ not from

from the ancient *Pagans* of *Greece* and *Rome*, who had almost as many *God*, and *Goddeses* as there were several Creatures in the World ; so that there was no Beginning nor Ending of their Superstitions ; and the most learned and contemplative of their *Priests* found the *Ceremonies* of their *Religion* to be an inextricable Labyrinth, where they were often lost. Certainly, happy are the *faithful Musulmans*, who adore but *one God*, the *Fountain* of the *Univerſe*, without entangling themselves in the *Absurdities* of *Infidels*.

The *Chineses* are great Admirers of themselves, and their own *Notions* ; believing, that no People can stand in Competition with them for Learning, Wisdom, and Riches. They have a very contemptible *Idea* of all other *Countries*, with their Inhabitants, esteeming them either as *Idiots* or *Monsters*.

This Coucitedness is owing to their Ignorance of the rest of the World ; for they seldom or never travel beyond the Limits of their own *Empire*.

I could say a great deal more of this People, but it will be better for thee to hear it from my Brother, who has been there, and can give thee an ample Satisfaction in all Things relating to that *Empire*. I have wrote to him to go and kiss the Dust before thy Feet. If thou makeſt Trial of his Abilities, thou wilt find him improved by his Travels, a Man fit for Busineſs, and one in whom thou may'ſt confide ; which is a Virtue never enough to be priz'd in these corrupt Times.

In theſe Things, however, mingle thine own Discretion with the Kindness of a Countryman, and the Affection of a Friend.

Paris, 8th of the 11th Moon,
of the Year 1649.

LETTER XXII.

To Cornezan, Baffa:

WERE Ovid alive, the Events of this Year would afford him Matter for new Fiction. He would either tell us, That the Goddess of Love had set a Spell upon Mars, and charm'd him into good Nature; or, That he had drank so large a Draught of *Nepenthe*, as made him forget his old Trade of enbroiling Mortals in War. However it be, *Hymen* seems to have the greatest Share in this Year's Action. For, instead of Battles and Sieges, the Nazarene Princes have been engaged in Encounters of softer Characters, the gentle Affairs of *Love* and *Marriage*.

In the First Moon the new King of Poland, whom they call *John Casimir*, married the Widow of his deceased Brother. In the Ninth, the Prince of Hainault espoused the Duke of Holstein's Daughter: And the last Moon was remarkable for two Matches; one of the King of Spain, with *Anna Maria*, the German Emperor's Daughter; the other of the Duke of Mantua, with *Isabella Clara of Austria*.

These are all brushing forward in the Crowd of the *Living*; they are busy in augmenting the Generations of *Men*; whilist others of as high Blood are gone to increase the Number of the *Dead*; being enroll'd among the *Ghosts*, and made *Denizens in the Region of Shadows*.

The Empress of Germany died in the fifth Moon; the Duke of Braganza in the ninth; the Duchess of Modena in the eighth; and a certain German Prince, whose Name I have forgot, died in the Moon of October. Besides these, Death has also

also arrested Ossalm斯基, the great Chancellor of Poland, Wrangel, General of the Swedish Army; Frederick, the German Ambassador at Rome; Ferdinand, Elector of Cologne; and the Viceroy of Bohemia, who was by his Enemies thrown out of a Window, and his Brains dash'd out. So that tho' Mars may have seem'd to lie dormant this Year, yet his Companion in Mischief, old Saturn, has been very active, as the Astrologers say, who attribute all Events to the *Influx* of the Stars. Some are also of Opinion, that the *Eclipses* of the Sun and Moon, this Year, were Presages of the Death of these great Persons. They might as well plead, That the daily *Rising* and *Setting* of those *Luminaries* portended all the tragical Events that happened on Earth; since it is not more natural for them to continue unalterable moving from *East* to *West*, than it is for them to be obscur'd, at certain determined Stations, in their Journey, by *Interpositions* which happen of Course.

We are Strangers to the Chronologies of the Chinese and Indian Gentiles. Neither can any good Account be now given of the ancient Egyptian and Assyrian Records: They run many Ages back beyond the common Epocha of the Beginning of the World.

But the whole System of known History relates but two extraordinary or preternatural Changes in the Course of the Sun during these Six Thousand Years.

One, when that Luminary stood still in the Time of Jeboshuah, General of the Israelites, to serve Ends of Destiny, and prolong the Light of the Day to a double Proportion, 'till the opposite Army was quite destroy'd, and not one of the Uncircumcis'd could escape the Swords of the victorious Sons of Jacob.

That Day prov'd a long Night to their *Antipodes*: They turn'd themselves in their Beds, when they had out-slept the usual Hours of Night, and said in their Hearts, *Surely the Sun is fallen asleep, or is banqueting with the Gods of the Sea: Perhaps She is detained by her Embraces, whilst the Tritons fasten his Slumbers with their softest Musick; or Neptune regales in the Palaces of the Deep.* Thus the disconsolate Nations abode in their Chambers: They were alarm'd with Fears of unknown Events.

Such as dwelt on the Borders of the Earth, and were accustom'd to mark the constant Ebbing and Flowing of the *Sea*, admired the Delay of the usual Tides, and ask'd, *What was become of the Moon?* for that *Planet* also stood still with the *Sun*.

The Light of their Souls was eclipsed, and their Reason labour'd under a greater Darkness than that which troubled their Eyes. They were ignorant of the *Works of God*; and knew not that the celestial *Orbs* stood still at the Command of the Spirit which formed them, even at the *Word of the Prophet* inspired from above.

So in the Days of *Hezekiah*, King of the *Jews*, the *Sun* went back in his Circuit, and all the *Frame of Heaven* was retrograde to confirm the *Prophet's* good News when he told the sick King, *That Fate had prolong'd his Life for fifteen Years.* This was in the Days of *Merodack Baladan*, the King of *Babylon*, who sent *Ambassadors* to congratulate *Hezekiah's* miraculous Recovery.

Besides these, nothing has happen'd to the *Sun*, or any of the *heavenly Bodies*, beyond the ordinary Course of *Nature*. A Man may as well prognosticate, from cloudy Weather, the Calamities of *Emperors* and meaner Men, as from the *Eclipses of the Sun and Moon*, since the one, as well as the other, obscures the Light of those *heavenly Bodies*:

And

And the former quite hides them from us; which
is the greater Eclipse of the two.

Let us pray *Heaven* to grant us the continual
Use of our *Senses*, and not *eclipse* the *Light* our
Reason, and we need fear no *Disasters* from the
common *Appearances* of *Nature*.

Paris, 7th of the Moon Chaban,
of the Year 1649.

LETTERS —
The End of the First Book.



LETTERS

Writ by

A SPY *at* PARIS.

VOL. IV.

BOOK II.

LETTER I.

*To Muhammed Eremit, Inhabitant of
the Prophetick Cave in Arabia the
Happy.*

PARDON my Importunity, if I this once trouble thee with an Address of Scruples, begging thy Counsels in the Affairs of my Soul. I seem to myself as a Traveller lost in a Wilderness of Doubts and Uncertainties, without Guide or Conduct. Not that I question the Truth of our *Holy Religion*, or mistrust the Authority of the *Sent of GOD*. Certainly I revere the *Book of Glory*, whose *sacred Versicles* are transcribed on my Heart. But there is wanting to every Man a particular Conduct in

in the Intricacies of this Life. I have not the Art of applying the general Precepts of the Law to my own personal Occasions and Necessities. Infinite Difficulties arise from my daily Affairs. My Conversation with *Infidels*, and the Duty I owe my great *Master*, entangle my Conscience. I am embarrassed on all Hands ; and, whilst I study to conserve Purity, I find myself still defiled.

I am no *Heretick*, nor in the Number of those who are predestinated to be damn'd for the injurious Love they bear to *Hali* : Injurious, I say, because it derogates from the Honour they owe to *Osmar*, *Osman*, and *Ebubecher*, the true Successors of the *Apostle of God*.

As I firmly believe the *Alcoran*, so I give an entire Faith to the *Book of Assonak*, or the *Agreement of the Wise*, with the *Writings* of the four principal *Imaums*, *Haniff*, *Schafi*, *Melechi*, and *Hambeli*. And I am resigned to the Sentence of the *Mufti*, as our *Fathers* were of Old to the oracular Determinations of the *Babylonian Califfs*. I curse the *Kyzilbaschi* with as much Devotion, as I pray for the Health and Felicity of true Believers. I spit at the naming of them, who deny the *Chapter of the Covering*, and the *Verficles* brought down by the *Squire of Gabriel*, in Honour of the *Prophets Wife*. I never lifted up my Hand against any, who descended from the *Divine Messenger* : And if, in my Passion, I have ever curs'd a *Mussulman*, I took of the Dust under his Feet, and laid it on my Lips, before the Shadow of the Sun had advanc'd a Hair's Breadth ; and so I hinder'd the swift *Recorder* of our *Words* from registering the Imprecation : For that Dust, I believe, has Power to blot out the Memorials of our evil Words and Works.

When I meet a *Santone*, or one of those divinely mad, I put in Practise the Lesson of *Orchanes*; and honouring the *holy Frantick*, I fall down and adore *Virtue* in that contemptible Disguise.

I neglect none of the *Purifications* commanded by our *holy Law-giver*; but rather add those that we *Arabians* have received by Tradition from our *Fathers*, the Sons of *Ismael*: Yet, I hope, in Case of Neglect, some Indulgence is allowable to a *Mussulman* in a Country of *Infidels*. I use the *Washing* of *Abdet* at all Times in my Chamber, where no curious Eye can observe my Cleanliness, or suspicious Apprehension draw Conclusions of my being a *Mahometan*. But I cannot thus practise the *Washing* of *Tabaret*; there being not such Conveniencies for that Purpose in *Paris*, as in *Constantinople*: Yet I am careful to supply this Want by other Methods of Purity; otherwise I should be an Abomination to myself. There is no Necessity that I should frequent the *Bath*, who never touch'd a Woman; yet I often go into the River, taking a Boat with me for that End, and causing myself to be rowed half a League from the City, where, in a little Bay or Creek, I wash my whole Body, that I may do something beyond the Obligation of the *Law*, to expiate the involuntary Breaches of my Duty. Yet, after all this, I cannot call myself clean.

I pray at the appointed Hours; or, at least, if the Affairs of my *Commission* hinder me from complying with the *Law*, as to the exact Time of the Day, attone for that Neglect, by watching the greatest Part of the Night: And, to the *Oraisons* appointed by *Authority*, I add supernumerary *Prayers* of my own, to evidence the Sincerity of my *Devotion*.

I fast

I fast and give Alms, according to my Ability. I bestow much Time in reading and meditating on the *Alcoran*. In a Word, I do all that my Reason tells me is necessary to render me a good *Mussulman*; and yet I have no Peace in my Mind. Methinks, I see our *holy Prophet* furrowing his Brows at me, and darting angry Looks from his *Paradise*: He seems to reproach me with Uncleanliness and Infidelity. By Day, my Imagination troubles me; and, at Night, I am terrified with fearful Dreams: Which makes me conclude, that, notwithstanding all my Obedience to the *Law*, and the strictest Care I take to acquit myself a *true Believer*, yet I am far short of my Aim; and therefore, I number myself with those with whom God is displeased.

It is impossible to express the Horror which this Thought creates in me. I am overwhelmed sometimes with Melancholy and Despair. And, because I am forced to keep my Grief to myself, without having the Privilege of venturing it to a bosom Friends, it is ready to burst my Heart.

This is my Condition at certain Seasons, which I esteem as bad, or worse than those who are doom'd to *Aaraf*: For, as they cannot enjoy the Felicities of *Paradise*, so they are secured from the Torments of the Damned; whereas, for aught I knew, my Portion may be in *Hell*. Wilt thou know how I redress this evil Temper of Mind, and what Method I take to cure my Melancholy? Receive it not as a Flattery, when I tell thee, thou art my Physician, and the *Idea* of thy innocent Life, my Medicine. When I have roll'd over Ten Thousand Thoughts, which afford me no Ease or Relief, no sooner do I fix my Contemplation on the *Solitary* of Mount *Uriel*, but a sudden Beam of Light and Comfort glances through my Soul. I promise myself greater

greater Satisfaction from thy Advice, than from all the *Imaums* and *Mollabs* of the Empire.

Tell me therefore, O holy and pious Eremit, how shall I dissipate these Mists of Grief and Sadness, which envelop my Mind, and threaten to suffocate my Intellect.

If, in this Darkness and Confusion, I should apply myself to the *Disciple* of *Alhazon* for Instruction, they will puzzle me with intricate Niceties about the *Essence* and *Unity* of *God*; whereas I am too much troubled already with distracting Speculations; I seek not to drive into that which is *incomprehensible*, but to be instructed in the plain and intelligible Way to Happiness. What imports it, whether *God* be *good* by his *Goodness*, or by his *Essence*? This is to throw *metaphysical* Dust in my Eyes, and so leave me in a worse Condition than they found me.

No better Light must I expect from the *Mom-sconderan*: For, if they are strict Observers of the *Law*, so am I, where the *Precepts* are applicable to my Condition and Circumstances. But I want a Direction to many Emergencies, for which the *Alcoran* seems to have made no Provision, but leaves a Man to the Conduct of his own Prudence; and I must confess, I dare not trust mine in all Cases of this Nature. Besides, instead of interpreting to me, in plain Style, the *Statutes* of the *Law*, they will confound me with high and unintelligible Notions of the *Divine Attributes*, which are sufficient to dazzle the Intellect of the brightest *Seraphims*: And, if they could once persuade me to be zealous for their Speculations, I might, in Time, turn such another religious Fool, as was one of their *Followers*, the Poet *Namisi*, who being wrapp'd in his profound Speculation of the *Divine Unity*, and hearing an *Imaum* pronounce the *sacred Sentence*,

GOD

GOD is One, gave him the Lye, and told him, That he multiply'd the *Divinity* in assigning it any *Attribute*, tho' it were only that which expressed his *Unity*. For which impudent Assertion he was flay'd alive.

In as bad Condition should I be if I ask'd the Advice of the *Muserin*, those *Infidels* in *Masquerade*, who, under the Disguise of *Mussulmans*, deny the *Being* of a *God*, assert all Things to come by Chance, and live without Hope or Faith of another Life. For if this were true, that there were no Reward or Punishment of good or bad Works, I would either soon make my Way to earthly Happiness, by not boggling at any Vice that would conduce to that End : Or, if I fail'd in that Attempt, I would not tamely wait for a *Martyrdom* from Men, but bravely rid myself of a Life which was attended with nothing but Misery.

Almost as bad as these are the *Hairet*, those *Mahometan Scepticks*, who dare not trust their own Reason, but are ever wavering and irresolute. If I should seek for Instruction at their Hand, they would answer me, *God knows best what I ought to do* ; and so leave me in the same Suspence as I was before.

Much worse are the *Guaid*, those morose Interpreters of the *Law of Mercy*, who damn a Man irrecoverably to *Hell* for committing one mortal Sin. This is enough to drive all Mankind to Despair.

Indeed the *Morals* of the *Saben* please me, who seem to be perfect *Mahometan Stoicks*, ascribing all Events to *Destiny*, and the *Influence* of the *Stars*. I could willingly embrace the Advice of *Philosophers*, who appear so void of Passion ; but I could never join with them in adoring the Sun, Moon, and Constellations of *Heaven*, because the *Alcoran* has expressly forbidden it. And, were

were there no such Prohibition, my own Reason would convince me, that I ought as well to adore the Fire for warming me, and serving my other Necessities, or the Water for quenching my Thirst, and purifying me, or my Hands for feeding me, as to pay these divine Honours to the *Celestial Bodies*; since the one, as well as the other, act according to their Nature.

In a Word, of all the innumerable *Sects* into which the *Mussulman Empire* is divided, I cannot expect entire Satisfaction from any; for, if they appear Orthodox in some *Tenets*, in others they are manifestly *Heretical*. Yet I cannot but set a higher Value on some than others, as their Doctrines and Practices approach nearer to Reason and Truth. For I am not yet such an *Academick* as to ask that Mock-Question, *What is Truth?*

Doubtless our *Fathers* knew it, and the *Messenger* of God was sent to divulge it on Earth. But if Ignorance, Superstition, and Error have banish'd it from *Courts* and *Cities*, let us seek it in the *Desart*. Perhaps we may find this Wanderer among the Rocks or Woods; or, 'tis possible, she has shelter'd herself in some Den or Cave; as hoping for greater Favour from the wild Beasts, than from the Society of Men.

If *Truth* be no where to be found entire, but has divided herself among the different *Religions* and *Sects* in the World, then, rather than miss of this *divine Jewel*, I will search for it in Fragments, and whatsoever is rational and pious in any *Sect* I will embrace, without concerning myself in their Follies and Vices.

After all, the *Munafibi* seem to be the only Orthodox and Illuminated of GOD; who, declining the private By-ways of *Scismaticks*, walk in the high Road of pristine Justice and Piety, following the Steps of the *Ancients*, and obeying the
Tradi-

Traditions which know no Origin. Among these thou appearest as another Pythagoras, confirming them by thy Example in an innocent Life; enduring the utmost Severities and Abstinence, rather than be guilty of shedding the Blood of those Creatures, which the great Lord of all Things created to enjoy the Herbage of the Field, and to partake of the common Blessings of Nature as well as we.

To thee therefore I have Recourse, as to an Oracle: Tell me, O sacred Sylvanian, am I not obliged to obey the Inspirations of my Nature, or better Genius, which tells me, 'tis a butchery and inhuman Life to feed on slaughtered Animals? Did not all those who aim'd at Perfection among the primitive Disciples of the Prophet, abstain from murthering the Brutes? 'Tis true, the Messenger of G O D did not positively enjoin Abstinence from Flesh; yet he recommended it as a divine Counsel; And those, to whom he indulg'd the Liberty of eating it, he ty'd up to certain Conditions. Do not all the religious Orders preach up Abstinence, both in their Sermons and Lives? I make no longer Doubt, but the Corruption of Manners, and Vbluptuousness of Men, are the Causes that this ancient Sobriety is now disus'd and slighted. My own Experience confirms me in this Opinion, who have often attemped to live in Abstinence; but, by the Force of a voracious Appetite, suffer'd myself to be carried back to my old Intemperance.

Yet, in eating Flesh, I have been precisely careful to observe the Prohibition of our holy Prophet, so long as it was in my Power; I never knowingly tasted of Blood, nor of any Thing strangled or knocked down. But it is impossible for me to assure myself of this, or that all the Flesh I eat was killed in pronouncing that tremendous Name

Name which gave it Life. Neither could I once escape a Necessity of eating *Swine's Flesh*.

But I abominate myself for this involuntary Crime; and, to obviate the like Temptation for the future, I will taste of Nothing that has breathed the common Air; being inclined to believe the *Metempsychosis*; which, if it be true, I wish for no greater Happiness, than that, in my next Change, my Soul may pass into the Body of the Camel, which shall carry thee to Mecca.

Paris, 14th of the 1st Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER II.

To Minczem Aluph, Baffa.

MY Intelligence from the *Imperial Porte* sometimes arrives too late; either thro' the Neglect of *Kisus Darmolec*, to whom that Care is committed, or through the Badness of the Roads, which many Times are impastable; besides the frequent Stops and Interceptions of the *Post*s in this Time of *War*; which is the Reason I do not always hear of the *Alterations* at the *Seraglio*, and the *Changes* that are made in the *Governments* of the *shining Empire*, 'till many Moons are pass'd: Who is exalted, or who made *Mansoul*, are Things to which *Mahmut* is for a Time a great Stranger.

Therefore thou hast no Reason to be offended that I am thus late in sending to thee my congratulatory Address; but rest confident, that I wish thee Increase of Happiness, like the sprouting of the *Palm*.

As

As a Mark of my Duty and Affection, I shall now acquaint thee with News, which though it may seem of small Import to the *Divan*, yet has startled all Europe.

It is the Imprisonment of three of the French Princes; not those of the ordinary Rank, but Branches of the Royal Stem, whose Names are not unknown in the Seraglio, the Residence of Fame. They are the Princes of Conde and Conti, Brothers, and the Duke of Longueville, Husband to their Sister. They are the principal Subjects of this Nation; all three having the Majestick Blood of the Kings of France running in their Veins.

They owe their Confinements to Cardinal Mazarini, or rather to their own inartificial Conduct. The Prince of Conde is a passionate Man, and has never learned how to conceal his Resentments. When he first return'd from the Battle of Lens in Flanders, whereof I formerly gave an Account, the Insurrection of Paris began. The Prince block'd up the City, and promis'd the Cardinal (against whom alone all this Storm was rais'd) That he would either bring him back in Triumph to Paris, or die in the Attempt. He perform'd his Word; and the Cardinal rode through the Streets of Paris in the same Coach with the King, Queen, and all the Royal Blood, after the Siege was rais'd, and a Peace concluded. And the Prince, when he alighted out of the Coach address'd himself thus to the Cardinal, " Now, Sir, I esteem myself the happiest Man in the World, in that I have been able to perform my Engagements, in bringing your Eminence back to Paris; and that by my Presence the Hatred, which the Multitude have for your Person, was repress'd whilst we pass'd through the Streets.

This too nearly touch'd the Cardinal. And indeed the Queen, with all the rest, were sensible, that

that the *Prince* had so far over-shot himself in this last Expression. However, the *Cardinal* reply'd in a kind of Modesty, not wholly void of Choler and Disdain : " Sir, You have not only oblig'd me to " that Height, but have done the *Kingdom* so con- " siderable a Service in this Action, that I fear nei- " ther their *Majesties* nor myself shall be ever in a " State to make you answerable Compensation.

Those, who stood by and heard these interchangeable Discourses, were apt to interpret the first for a Reproach, and the second as a Menace. Since it is not usual for great Men to over-value the Services they do their *King* and *Country*; and for *Princers*, when they cannot duly reward an eminent Performance, to turn their Gratitude into Hatred.

This is certain, That the *Prince* of *Conde* has persw'd much on the Merits of his late Services; and it was not easy for the *Queen* or the *Cardinal* to invent such Acknowledgments as he expected. For he imagined they ought to deny him nothing, who had so often hazarded his Life for their Interest.

It was on this Ground he thought he had a Right to interpose in a Marriage which *Mazarini* design'd to make between one of his Nieces and the *Duke* of *Mercoeur*.

The *Duke* is of a Family which has been a long Time at Variance with that of the *Prince* of *Conde*: And therefore the *Prince* was jealous, lest the *Cardinal*, by the intended Match, should fortify his Interest among the *Prince's* Enemies, and so be in a Condition not to want his Protection; the only Thing he was ambitious of. For, could he have once reduc'd the *Cardinal* to this Necessity, he himself had been absolute Master at Court. Therefore he oppos'd the Match with all Vigour and Industry. This nettled the *Cardinal*.

Cardinal. He complains to the Queen of the Prince's Unkindness. She intercedes, and uses her utmost Endeavours to reconcile the Prince to this Marriage. But his Brother, the Duke of Longueville, has so possessed the Prince with a Jealousy of the Cardinal's Proceedings, that no Arguments could prevail on him, or overcome his fix'd Aversion for Mazarini's design'd Alliance with the House of Vendome, (so they call the Family from whence the Duke of Mercœur is sprung.) He rails at the Cardinal, and lampoons him in all Companies. This begets ill Blood in the supreme Minister of State, who secretly resolves the Prince's Ruin.

In this, his Policy and Malice exceeded the petty Revenges of the Prince; who being of a frank, open Heart, contented himself with Railleries and satirical Expressions, whilst the Cardinal concealed his Anger under the Masque of extraordinary Civilities; returning all the Comtempt of the Prince, with a Respect which seemed to speak much Affection and Devoir.

He has been a long Time tampering with a Faction which goes by the Name of the Frondeurs, These were his Enemies, not so much in Hatred of his Person, as out of a Zeal to serve their Country, which they imagined was oppressed under the Conduct of this Minister.

These he has lately gained over to his Party, by representing to them the Prince of Conde, as the Author of all those Evils which they ascribed to himself: Whilst at the same Time, he persuaded the Prince, that they had some Design against his Person. Thus he artificially blinded both Parties, and engaged them in mutual Revenges, privately animating the Frondeurs against the Prince, and provoking the Prince to seek the Ruin of the Frondeurs,

deurs. By this Trap the Prince was inveigled to consent, and give Orders for his own Imprisonment, whilst he was made to believe the Arrest was designed against his Enemies; and the People were satisfied, since they were persuaded the Faction of the Frondeurs had a Hand in the Plot.

The 18th of the last Moon the three Princes were take into Custody, and sent to a Place they call the Castle of the Wood of Vincennes, some Leagues from Paris. The same Day the Queen sent for the Dutchess of Longueville to come to her; but the wary Dutchess would not put herself into a Cage. She immediately fled in Disguise to a Sea-Town belonging to her Husband.

"Tis said, the Prince of Conde had Notice given him of his design'd Imprisonment; but that he would not escape, projecting to himself some greater Advantages from the Discontents of the People (who now behold him as a Patriot) than from a clandestine or fugitive Liberty. This is certain, his Coach broke on the Road between Paris and Vincennes; and 'tis thought his Friends might easily have rescu'd him: For this Accident occasion'd a Stop of six Hours in his Journey, Time enough to have raised a Thousand Men to his Relief, being only guarded by sixteen *Cavaliers*. But it seems he courts the Cardinal's Persecution, that he may have deeper Grounds for Revenge. I know not whether his Policy is justifiable or no; but, if I were in his Circumstances, I should hardly take this Method to gratify my Resentments, which in all Probability I should not be in Condition to accomplish 'till the Greek Calends, that is, never.

Paris, 4th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER III.

To the Reis Effendi, Principal Secretary of the Ottoman Empire.

THE Devotees among the Franks talk much of the Jubilee that is to be Celebrated this Year at Rome. They enrich their Fancies with the Hopes of I know not what spiritual Treasure, which the Roman Mufti, or Pontiff will distribute among the Pilgrims that resort to Rome, during this holy Year.

This, as I am told, is celebrated in Imitation of the Sabbatical Year, formerly observ'd by the Jews when they possess'd the Holy Land. The Hebrew Writers, such as Josephus, and others, call that also the Year of Jubilee. The Cabballists, like the Pythagoreans, pretended to derive great Mysteries from certain Numbers: And the Number Seven was had in particular Veneration by the Hebrew: Therefore they kept every seventh Day, Week, and Year, Holy. In the seventh Year it was not lawful to till the Ground, plant Vineyards, or sow any Seed. And when seven Times seven Years were expired, the Year of Jubilee was proclaim'd, being always the Fiftieth: They proclaim'd it by Trumpets throughout the whole Country of Palestine, in the Forty Ninth Year. And the Muezins cry'd in the Gates of their Cities and Synagogues, at the Beginning of the Jubilee: "Let every Man return this Year to his own Possession and Tribe, whether he be a Slave or Free. He that has sold his Houses or Lands, if he was not before able to redeem them, let him this Year take Possession of his Inheritance. He that is become another Man's Slave; and neither

" neither himself nor his Friends can redeem him,
 " let him this Year be dismisse'd, and sent Home
 " to the Family to which he belongs; for hence-
 " forth he is free by the *Indulgence* of the *Law*.
 " Let no Man sow the Ground, nor gather the
 " Fruits that grow of themselves this Year: But
 " the Earth, as well as its Inhabitants, enjoy Li-
 " berty and Rest; for this is the Year of Grace and
 " divine Bounty.

After this Manner was the *Hebrew Jubilee* proclaimed and observed: And, they say, from hence arose the *Custom* among the *Christians*, who in many Things, may be stiled the *Jews Apes*. But others say, That the present *Roman Jubilee* is derived from the *secular Games*, celebrated by their *Pagan Ancestors*; in Regard, this was renewed every Hundred Year, at first, even as those Games were. Whence it was, that the *Cryer* in those Days, at the *Indiction* of the *secular Games*, said, " Come to the *Plays* which no Man living has yet seen, nor shall ever see again." For, Man's Life being generally so short, they thought it improbable that any *Mortal* should live to see this *Solemnity* repeated.

The Modern *Jubilee* was first published by *Boniface IX. Bishop of Rome*, in the Year 1300 of the *Christian's Hegyra*: At which Time, he promised full and entire *Remission of Sins* to all who should resort in *Pilgrimage* to *Rome* that Year. After him it was celebrated every Hundredth Year, according to his Institution, 'till the Days of *Clement VI.* who, at the Instance of the *Roman Citizens*, reduced it to every Fiftieth Year. Then *Urban VI.* another *Pope*, reduced it to the Thirty third Year. And, last of all *Paul II.* contracted the Interval to Five and twenty Years: Which Space of Time has been observed by all his *Successors* to this Day.

If thou wouldest know the Reason why they have thus alter'd the *Periods*, it is for Profit. For, in the Year of *Jubilee*, there is a vast Conflux of People from all Parts of *Europe*; who bring a far greater Treasure into the *Roman Coffers*, than they carry away from that City. Though the *Pope*, 'tis said, is very liberal of that which they call the *Treasure* of the *Church*: Which is a certain *Fund of Merits* and *superabundant Graces*, left by the *Messiah* and his *Saints* in the Custody of this *Prelate*, to supply the Defects and Infirmities of sinful Men: And they believe 'tis only in his Power to dispose of this heavenly *Wealth* to whom he pleases. They talk also of *Indulgence* and *Pardons*, whereby the *holy Father* can redeem Men from all Sin, and the Punishments that are due to it; And this wonderful Prerogative, they say, does not only benefit the *Living*, but extends even to the *Souls departed*; whom the *Pope*, according to their Persuasion, can free from the *Torments of Purgatory*, and at his Pleasure admit into the Gates of *Paradise*.

We that are *Musulmans* cannot declaim against the *Doctrine of Praying for the Dead*, since it is practised by all the *Faithful*: Neither have we Reason to inveigh against *Indulgencies*, or *Releases from Penance*: But that the Power of granting and dispensing these Favours should be only reposed in the *Christian Musti*, will not accord with the *Faith* of a true Believers. We know who swore by the *Hooves* of his *swifte and faithful Elboreach*, which in one Night carry'd him a Journey of six *Moons*, that from thenceforth the *Key of Aaraf*, or the *Place of Prisons*, was committed to him. Doubtless the *Omnipotent* can transfer his *Commissions* when, and to whom he pleases. If he once gave this Authority of

remitting Sins to the *Messiah*, and Peter his Lieutenant, does it follow that all Peter's Successors, the *Caliphs of Rome*, have retain'd this Privilege? There have been many good Men in that Seat, and not a few wicked; some Prophets, and some Magicians; a Catalogue interpers'd with Saints, Martyrs, Butchers, and Devils.

But 'tis evident they forfeited their Authority, when they declin'd from the Truth, from the unblameable Profession of the Divine Unity, and resisted the *Messenger of Heaven*, sent to correct their Errors, reform their Vices, and reduce Mankind to one Law of Purity and Light.

I write not partially; nor am I imbitter'd against the *Patriarch of the Romans*: He is a Man, like others, subject to the Will of Destiny. The Babylonian *Caiiffs*, and those of Egypt, successively enjoy'd the same Power, transmittted to them from the Prophet, who seal'd up all the former Dispensations: Yet in Time, through their Sins, they forfeited their Authority, together with their Empire, when the bright *Osmans* conquer'd all Things. Then was the Prophetick Office translated to our *Musti*, the Guide of those who possess the Sepulchre of Mahomet: To him all the World ought to have Recourse for Solution of their Doubts, Direction in their Lives, Absolution from their Sins, and for the Passport of Immortality, the *Festa* requir'd of all that enter the Gates of Paradise.

But all Mortals are naturally tenacious of whatsoever advances their Honour and Interest. Kings hug empty Titles that yield them no Profit. And the Roman Bishops are unwilling to acknowledge themselves divested of the Privileges which were once annex'd to that Chair of Peter: They shew the Keys, the Symbol of a Power which they have lost. And the credulous Nazarenes believe that

that Heaven and Hell are open'd and shut at their Pleasure. On the Eve of the Messiah's Nativity, the present Pope knock'd three times with a golden Hammer at the Gates of the principal Mosque in Rome ; which were then open'd, to signify the ensuing Year of Jubilee ; when the Christians are presuaded, that Heaven is open to all that visit Rome in this holy Time.

I wish thee a Life of many Jubilees.

Paris, 9th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER IV.

To the Flower of High Dignity, the
most Magnificent Vizir Azem.

WHEN I first heard the News of the Troubles that have been at Constantinople, the Deposition of Mahomet, the late Vizir Azem, and the Advancement of the Janizar-Aga to that Dignity, I imagin'd it had been Caffim Hali. But it seems that brave old Soldier is elevated to a more lofty Station : He has enter'd the immortal Possessions, being translated to an high Seat : For I understand he has his rest in Paradise. On that Hero be the Mercies of the supremely Indulgent ; whilst I turn myself to thee, his late Successor in that military Honour, but now the Lieutenant of the Shadow of God. I touch the Earth thrice with my Forehead, when I salute thee, Great Prince of the Vizirs, in Token of my Humility and Reverence ; and in Remembrance of my Original : That I, who am but the Product of Dust, a mere Worm, may

not commit an Indecency, when I address to the bright Image of our *august Emperor*, who is the *Type of the Sun*.

In speaking of *Persons* of thy immense Power, I strive equally to shun Flattery and Disrespect: endeavouring to deport myself with an even Course between those two Extremes, as *Mariners* steer between *Sylla* and *Carybdis*. These are dangerous Places in the *Sicilian Seas*.

All *Europe* celebrate thy Praise, and extols thy Justice for releasing the *Ambassador* of *Venice*, imprison'd in the 4th *Moon* of this Year. They say, since thy Assumption to this important *Trust*, the *Otteman Porte* is reform'd, and grown more civiliz'd; (for the *Franks* esteem all the *Followers* of the *Prophet*, who could neither write nor read. as *Barbarians*.)

Here is much Talk about the Defeat given to our Forces in *Hungary*: The *French* spare for no *Encumbrances* on the *Bossa* of *Buda*, who fought valiantly till his Legs were shot off; and then caus'd himself to be carried up and down through the Army to encourage his Soldiers. Neither do they diminish the Glory that is due to his *Son*, who received his Death in defending his *Father*, at that Time the old Captain was taken Prisoner.

But they blame the Conduct of him who besieg'd the *Fort* of *Clissa*, in regard he undertook it in the wrong *Season* of the Year: The Defect of a General's Judgment, in such Cases, is many times fatal to an Army. The *French* are the best in the World at spying Advantages, and the most dextrous in making use of them. Most of their *Campaigns* are spent in their Trenches, or in light Skirmishes; seldom hazarding a Battle, unless on some unequal Terms to their own Interest; and then they never let slip the Opportunity

tunity. This commends their *Policy*, but is no great Argument of their *Courage*: For true Valour never regards Dangers.

Adonai the Jew sends me Word, that the *Venetians* are put in great Hopes of accommodating their Affairs with the *mysterious Divan*, since the Release of their *Baillo*: Yet both they and all the *Nazarenes* resent highly the Strangling of his *Interpreter*.

They understand not the Measures of the *sublime Porte*, full of Wisdom and Justice; and that by the Terror of such *Examples*, the *Ministers* of the *righteous Throne* seek to prevent future Wick-edness.

In these *Western Courts*, a little Gold, or a great Friend, shall easily palliate and procure a *Pardon* for the *greatest Crimes*. Their *Processes* here are slow in the Execution of Justice; being Strangers to the impetuous Orders and swift Performance practis'd in the *East*. Besides, this *Interpreter* sported himself to Death by the Licentiousness of his Tongue. He delighted to play upon *Majesty*, and with an insolent Lasciviousness of Speech, to deceive him whose high, sublime, and remote Intellect uses no other Expressions of his Wrath, but the Hands of his *Mutes*. It does not become the *Emperor* of the *World* to be profuse in Words, as the *Christian Princes* are, who take great Pains to satisfy their *Vassals* of their Justice of their Proceedings. They cannot condemn the Wicked without a formal Proces, wherein various Wits shew their Skill in canvassing the Cause, which, upon sincere Evidence, may be decided in two Words. This is the *Masquerade* of *Christian Justice*, a mere Trap for Gold, the secret of the *Western Lawyers*; who inrich themselves at the Price of other Men's Folly, and to the Disgrace of the *Monarch* who there pretends to command.

Should those *Men of Law* see this Letter, and know who wrote it, how would they not circumcise and flay the minuteſt Dash of my Pen to find Argument of Revenge against a *Muſulman* ?

All Men are full of themselves, and their own Principles : And the *Nazarenes* of the *W^cft* are so brimming with them, that there is no Room left for Instruction or Amendment. Like the *Chinese* they boast of their own Science and Wisdom, reputing all the rest of the World ignorant and blind.

They are so narrow in their *Tenets*, so dogmatical in their *Decisions*, and so conceited of all, that it is difficult for a Man, who has convers'd in a free Air, to frame himself to their Rules.

By what I have said, thou mayſt determine, that it is no easy Task for an *Arabian Native*, bred in the *Seraglio*, to conform himself *adroit* to the Humours and Fashions of *France*. Yet I curb all the *natural Propensions* of my *Birth*, *Blood*, and *Education*, as much as in me lies, that I may serve the *Grand Signior*. I am *incognito* in all Respects, save those wherein I cannot be hid. And I would change my *Mesque* a Hundred Times over, rather than fail of my Ends.

What can I say more to him who only values a *Slave* for his Deeds.

I turn not my Back on thee, sublime *Idea* of *absolute Power*; but, retiring after the respectful Manner of the *East*, I make a thousand Obeisances, till the *Antiport* has cover'd me from thy illustrious Presence.

Paris, 17th of the 4th Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER V.

To Sedree Al' Girawn, Chief Page
of the Treasury.

THOU wilt have Reason to wonder at a Man pretending Acquaintance with thee, whom thou thou canst not remember to have seen. 'Tis from my Brother *Pesteli Hali*, thy former Master, I received the News of thy late *Preferment*, who art thyself but early in Years; yet no Time is unseasonable to a Man mature in Virtue and Wisdom.

I knew thee an Infant in the Arms of thy Mother, the Widow of an Arabian Soldier, who served my Brother in *Wars of Persia*. There appear'd then such evident Symptoms of thy future Wit and Dexterity, as prompted thy Father's Captain to take thee into his Protection and Care; and thy Mother by her Charms soon found a Way to his Bosom.

I write not these Things to reproach thee with the Meanness of thy Birth: Thy Merits equal thee with those who are born of *Nobles*. It is not the Custom of the *East* to prefer Men for their *Parenage*, or because they can shew the *dusty Statues* of their Ancestors. This is the peculiar Oversight of the *Infidels*, to give that Honour to *Names*, and Men of a *noisy Descent*, which is only due to *Virtue*. There are *Families* in *Rome* in this Day who boast of their *Pedigrees*, and that they spring from the renowned *Heroes*, that are recorded in the *Histories* of that *Empire*: But they glory in their Shame, since they are quite degenerated from the brave *Qualities* which ennobled their Progenitors; and by their *bold* Actions

ons are become a daily Subject for the Descants of *Pasquil*. There is an *Image* in a certain publick Place in *Rome*, to which in the Night-time they affix the *Libels* which they dare not own : A kind of dumb *Satyr* on the *Vices* of the *Grandees*, not sparing even the *chief Mufti* of the *Christians*, if he is guilty of any *Follies* which merit to come within the *Verge* of a *Lampecon*.

It is no contemptible Jest which was in this Manner put upon the present *Pope*, and one of his *Nephews*, at the latter End of the last Year. It seems the good old *Father* has advanced this *Spark* from a poor ignorant *Taylor* to the *Dignity* of a *Roman Baron*; bestowing on him *Offices* which brought him a *Revenue* sufficient to maintain his *Title* and *Port*. All the ancient *Nobility* were disgusted at this; and some arch *Wag* was set at work to ridicule the *Pope's* *Conduct*, and the new *Baron's* *Honour*. Wherefore, on the Day which the *Nazarenes* celebrate with great Solemnity, for the *Birth Day* of *Jesus* the Son of *Mary*, early in the Morning the 'fore-mentioned *Image*, *Pasquil*, was observ'd to be apparell'd all in Rags, and a very nasty Habit, with a *Schedule* of Paper in his Hand, wherein was writ, *How now, Pasquil; what! all in Rags on a Christmas-Day?* (for so they call the *Nativity* of their *Messias*) And underneath was inscribed this *Answer*: *Alas, I cannot help it; for my TAYLOR is become a LORD.*

Yet notwithstanding the *Obscurity* of this Man's *Birth*, and the *Meanness* of his former *Trade*, he became an eminent *Statesman* after the *Pope* had exalted him to that *Dignity*; and lived with an unblemish'd Reputation, whilst he saw all, or most of the ancient *Nobility* pasquill'd every Day for their effeminate *Vices*.

By what I have said, thou may'd be assured, that I have not the less Esteem for thee, because thou wast not the Son of a *Bassa*; since, had thy Father liv'd, his Fortune and Courage might have promoted him to that *Honour*, or a *Command*, equal to it; and thou thyself art in a fair Way to supply some future Vacancy in those great *Charges* of the *Empire*.

I have no News at present to send thee, save that the three *French Princes*, of whose Imprisonment I gave an Account to *Minezim Alouph*, are removed by *Cardinal Mazarini's Order* from the *Castle of Vincennes*, to a Sea-Town call'd *Havre de Grace*, for fear they should be rescued by *Marshal Turenne*, who is much devoted to their Interest. The *Princess of Conde* is retired to *Bourd-aux*, a City at this Time in Arms against the King, having also with her the young *Duke of Enghien* her Son.

The *Marshal de la Meilleray* is gone with his Army to besiege this Place; and 'tis said, the King will soon follow with the whole *Court*. All Things seem to portend another Relapse of this State into the old Disorders.

But this is not of so near Concern to us that are *Mussulmans*, as the Quarrels that I hear are broach'd between the *Janizaries* and the *Spabi's*. They, say, the whole *Ottoman Empire* is warp'd this Way and that Way into contrary Factions; and that the *Seraglio* itself is full of different Cabals, on the Account of these *Military Orders*. It afflicts me with extreme Grief, to receive nothing but sad News from the *Porte*, which is, or at least ought to be, a *Fountain of Joy* to the whole Earth. I pray *Heaven* avert the *Omen*! for it looks with an ill Presage, when the *Champions of the divine Unity* are thus divided against themselves.

If thou wilt take my Advice, enter not thyself into the Secrets of either Party ; but, poising thy Affections with Prudence, stand Neuter to all Things but the *Grand Signior's* Interest. In that be as zealous as thou canst. As as for the rest, wait the Decrees of *Destiny*.

Pars, 20th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1650

LETTER VI.

To the Kaimacham.

Graphul Eben Shabenshab the *Arbian Philosopher* has said it, and every Man's Experience confirms it, That no *Human Care* can prevent the Accomplishment of what *Heaven* has decreed. There are certain Moments of our Lives wherein *Fate* delights to mock our Wit and Prudence, to baffle our strictest Caution, and to ridicule all our Conduct, that we may learn the Lesson of *Resignation*, and not trust too much to ourselves.

When I first saluted the Light of this Morning Sun, my Spirits were serene and joyful : No melancholy Dreams had left their black Impression on my Mind, no saddening Thoughts possessed my Soul ; I awak'd cheerful and sprightly as the Lark. After I ador'd the *Omnipotent*, and perform'd my accustom'd *Holy Things*, I began to reflect on my own Happiness ; in that I had so many Years served the *sublime Porte* in this Station, full of Difficulties and Perils, yet by no Misfortune had even betray'd the least Secret of my *Commission*. It pleas'd me to think I still pass'd

paf'd for *Titus of Moldavia* among the French, who are the most apprehensive People in the World ; and even in the Opinion of *Cardinal Mozarini*, who, like *Janes*, has more Eyes than two. I embrac'd myself (if I may so speak) in the Conceit of my good Success ; concluding I was born under fortunate Stars, and that no Disaster could ever hurt me.

But I took wrong Measures of the *Ways of Destiny*, which are as untractable as the Mines : For before Mid day my Sun was eclipsed ; the Air of my Soul ruff'd with Storms, and all my Joy turn'd to Mourning and Sadness.

Wilt thou know the Occasion of my Grief ? It was this. In the Year 1645, according to the Style of the Nazarenes, I receiv'd some particular Instructions form the then *Vizir Azem*, putting me in Mind of the Hazard I ran in this Post, and giving me strict Charge to bestow all my Letters in a secure Place, whether the Transcripts of those I write to the *Ministers of the Porte* (for I always retain'd a Copy of the Original) or the *Dispatches* I receive from thence.

That *Minister* was afraid, lest I might some Time or other be discover'd ; and consequently that my Chamber would be search'd. Therefore, obeying his Hint, I immediately carry'd all my Writings to *Eliachim the Jew* ; knowing his House to be free from any Jealousy of the State, and that the most important Secrets in the World might be there an *Age unreveal'd*.

The Letters of my writing were enclosed in one Box, and those which I receiv'd from the *Invincible Porte* in another. And this was my constant Custom from that Time ; as often as I writ to the *Ministers of the Divan*, or had perus'd the *Dispatches* which came from them, I dispos'd of both in proper Places, leaving all to the Care of *Eliachim*.

But neither his Caution nor mine were sufficient to prevent the *Resolves of Heaven*: It was determined above that we should lose some of the Papers. Eliachim came to me To-day, before the Hour of Ulanamishi, all in Passion, astonished, raving and staring like a mad Man. As soon as he enter'd my Chamber he tore his inner Vest, which was of Crimson Silk, fring'd round with Gold, and cry'd, *We are undone, betrayed, and ruined,*

I presently thought of my *Writings*; and ask'd him whether they were safe. In a Word, he told me he had lost the *Box*, which contain'd the Letters sent from the *Ministers* at the *Port* to me, and that his *Slave*, a *Negro*, whom he kept in his House, was missing. Thou may'st imagine, sage *Minister*, That this News put me into no small Confusion. I presently suspected that this Villain of a *Negro* had got the *Writings*, and was gone to *Cardinal Mazarini* with 'em: But then recollecting with cooler Thoughts, that this *African* understood not *Arabick*, in which *Language* alone *Eliachim* and us'd to converse; and that consequently he never could know our Affairs, or read the *Letters*, which might tempt him to such a *Treason*, was at a Loss what to think of it: Neither am I better satisfy'd now, though I have ruminated on it these twelve Honrs: Only I think, if *Cardinal Mazarini* has these *Papers* in his Custody, he would have given Orders before this Time, to seize the supposed *Titus of Moldavia*; for some of these *Letters* take Notice of my having assumed that Name: But I cannot perceive any Attempt that has been made in that kind, or that any body has been to enquire for me at my *Lodgings*; for I set *Spies* to observe, as soon as I departed thence with *Eliachim*, which was about Noon. We are now together in a Friend's House,

where

where we shall continue, 'till we hear farther of this Event. As we are yet in the Dark, and full of Fears; but Time, which brings all Things to Light, will convince us what we have to trust to.

In the mean while there is little News, save a Discourse of a certain *Convention* at *Nurembergh*, and the great *Jubilee* which is celebrated at *Rome*, where they say, the *Christians chief Mufti*, the Week before their *Beriam*, or *Easter*, wash'd the Feet of twelve *Pilgrims*; and that *Cardinal Ludovisio* entertain'd nine Thousand of these *Devotees* at once with a very magnificent Feast. They say also, that the *Pope* will get this Year two Millions of *Zequins*, by the Resort of *Pilgrims* to that City.

The King of *Denmark's* Resident at this *Court* has received a Letter, which certifies him that his *Master* has declar'd Prince *Christian* his Son Successor in the *Krone*.

They talk also of a Marriage lately solemnized between *Charles*, a *German Count*, and *Charlotte*, Sister to the *Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*.

But that which most takes up Mens Ears, and employs their Tongues and Thoughts, are the *Civil Wars* of this Kingdom; which is all in a Flame, by Occasion of the Imprisonment of the *Prince of Condé*, and his Brothers. The Citizens of *Paris* are very jocund, at the repeated News of the King's ill Success; for they wish not well to his Arms, whilst employ'd against the *Mal-contents*.

Illustrious old *Gandee*, I wish thee the Years of *Nestor*, and those calculated by *Full Moons* of *Prosperity*. But I pray Heaven avert from thee some of his Moments, wherein they say he was tormented with the *Gout*, as I am at this Instant. It is a Pain hardly to be supported.

Paris, 11th of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER

LETTER VII.

To the same.

BY the GOD whom I adore, and by his *Shadow*, I swear there is no Disloyalty in *Mab-mut*, yet his Life is full of Temptations and Perils. The *Box of Letters*, I mentioned in my last, is irrecoverably gone, and laid up in the Bowels of the *Earth*, if we may believe the Confession of a Man ; every Angle of whose Heart has been searched with exquisite Torments, even to Death.

Eliachim's Slave, the *Negro* whom I spoke of, mistook that *Box* for one very like it, out of which he has often seen his *Master* take *Jewels* ; for this is the particular Merchandise of that *Jew* : And the Weight of each was not so unequal as to rectify his Error. Lucre tempted him, and the Desire of Liberty ; whiilst the Darkness, (for he committed the Villany before Sun-Rising) and his own guilty Fears, conspired to baffle his intended Theft. The *Boxes* stood together (so careful was *Eliachim* of the *sublime Secrets*, as not to venture 'em in a Place less secure than that of his *Jewels*) and the Villain, hasty to be gone, and confounded for Want of Light, took up that, wherein were the *Writings*, instead of his designed Prey, the *Jewels*. He went directly into the Fields, purposing to bury this supposed Treasure in the Earth, in some private Place where he might take it forth at Discretion : But first opening the *Box* to supply himself with such *Stones* as he thought would be unquestionable Pawns for Money, to answer his present Necessities, that so he might the better provide for his Concealment ;

ment; he was astonished, and his Heart became like Lead, when he found nothing but Papers full of Characters, to which he was wholly a Stranger. A Thousand Resolutions presented themselves to him in that Agony of his Mind, and he knew not what to fix on. Sometimes he thought to carry the *Box* back again, as he found it; and since his Design had been thus strangely baulk'd, so content himself 'till another Opportunity. But then he consider'd it was too late to return before his Master would miss both his *Slave* and *Box*; for the *Sun* was now far advanced in our Hemisphere, and *Eliachim* is an early Riser. In a Word, therefore, he thought it the safest Way to bury it in the Ground, as he first intended, had it been the *Box* of *Jewels*, and so shift for himself. Proposing to himself this Advantage in hiding the *Papers* in a secure Places that, if they were of Value, he might at any Time make Composition with his *Master*, by discovering where they were.

All I that have related here is drawn from his own Mouth, in midst of Tortures. For *Eliachim* soon heard of this fugitive *Negro*, who was seized on the Road to *Lyons* by some Correspondents of this *Jew*. Who, having Intelligence of it, took Horse immediately, and went to the Place. He did not think it safe to make a publick Busines of it, or to arraign him before the appointed *Judge* of the *Country*; but, relying on the *Justice* of hi. *Cause*, and the *Right* of a *Master*, he privately put him to *Tortures* of divers Kinds, in a House where he could command any Thing.

The stout *African* at first deny'd that he had meddled with any *Box*, saying, he escaped purely for the Sake of *Liberty*. But when a Succession of divers *Torments* had quite overthrown his Constancy, he confessed all that I have already related.

Eliachim

Eliachim still suspecting worse, and that he only fram'd this as a plausible Story, to be freed from or at least to respite the Pains he suffered, caus'd sharp Thorns to be thrust under the Nails of his Fingers and Toes ; believing that the Extremity of so sensible a Pain would extort the true Secret from him. But he could get Nothing else from the poor excruciated *Negro*, though now almost ready to expire, but that he had hid the *Box* under Ground in a certain Corner of a Field out of the City, to which he knew not how to direct *Eliachim*, but promis'd to shew it him if he would carry him alive to *Paris*.

This was no hard Task to perform in the Opinion of the *Jew* ; it being but a Day's Journey to this City from the Place where they then were. But he was deceiv'd in his Hopes ; and now all the Applications and Cordials they could use, came too late ; for that very Night the *Negro* breath'd out his Soul.

However, when *Eliachim* came to *Paris*, he follow'd the Directions of his dead *Slave*, as well as he could, in searching every Corner of the Fields on that Side of the City where this *Black* had been seen to go out, but all to no Purpose. He cou'd find Nothing ; nor have we nay Hopes ever to see that *Box* again. Yet I have many Qualms of Fear, least some Time or other it should come to Light, to our Disadvantage and Ruin.

I desire thy Instruction, sage *Governor* of the *Capital City*, how I shall deport myself if it be my Lot to be discover'd. As to the remaining *Box*, which has in it the Transcripts of my own *Dispatches*, I have taken it home to my Lodging, believing it will be as safe here as in the House of *Eliachim* ; since that faithful *Jew* is no more exempted from Contingencies than myself : And I have no Servant to betray me.

This

This Kingdom abounds at present in Treasons and Rebellions. The French spare not to massacre one another for the sake of a Passion : While the Spaniards make their Advantage of their intestine Feuds ; for, under Pretence of assisting the Princes of the Blood, they get Footing in Picardy, from whence it will not be easy to expel them. Leopold Arch-Duke of Austria, is at the Head of the Spanish Army, and has taken several Towns belonging to the French King.

When the Quarrels of these Infidels will end I am not solicitous ; my Thoughts being ever taken up in the Service which I owe to the Empire of True Believers.

I cannot bid thee adieu, illustrious Kuimacham, 'till I have assur'd thee I am macerated with Zeal for the Grand Seignior.

Paris, 23d of the 9th Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER VIII.

To Solymann Kuslir Aga, Prince of
the Black Eunuchs.

After I had perus'd thy Dispatch, wherewith thou hast honour'd thy Slave Mabmut ; and I was full of Joy for the continued Demonstrations of thy Friendship and Protection ; so my Breast conceived an Indignation at the Affront which has been offer'd to the sublime Port by the Cham of the Tartars, in presuming to demand the Tute-lage of our august Emperor. It is an Indignity to the Ministers of supreme Justice and Honour, Lights of

of the *Imperial Diwan*, to whom is committed the Cognizance of all human Events; the illustrious *Viziers*, who manage the Affairs of the mighty and invisible *Sulton Mahomet*, whose *Throne* may GOD fortify, 'till the *Moon* shall no more appear in the *Heavens*.

Those People have been ever thirsty of Rule, and 'tis number'd among the Virtues of their *Ancestors*, that they enlarged their *Dominions* by the keen Edge of their *Swords*. But, in all the *Registers* and *Archives* of the *Empire*, it has not been found, that any of that Nation challenged a Right to govern our *Sultans*, though during their Minority. It is sufficient, that they shall have the Honour (according to the ancient *Capitulations*) to succeed in the *Throne* of the *Osmān Princes*, if ever that *sacred Line* should be extinct: Which GOD avert, till the *final Cersummation*.

It is a Wonder they demanded not also his *Royal Brothers*, the other Sons of *Sultan Ibrāhim*; that so they might, at one Blow, cut off the whole *Osmān Rāce*, and take *Poffession* of the vacant *Throne*.

I have not heard any Thing these many Moons what is become of those *high-born Infants*; whether they are alive, or sacrificed to the Jealousy of the *Sultan*, as has been the Custom. Here are various flying Reports concerning them. Some say, that thou haft conveyed away *Sultan Achmet*, and that he his privately educated in the House of a certain *Georgian*. The Blessing of *Mahomet* be upon thee, and refresh thy Heart, if thou haft taken this Care to preserve the *Life* of an *Osmān Prince*, which is more precious than a Hundred Thousand of *common Birth*.

As for *Solyman*, and the rest of that *sublime Race*, the *French* gave 'em over for lost; and I cannot contradict 'em for Want of ture Intelligence.

Besides

Besides, I have Reason to fear it is too true, in regard it has been the cruel Practice of all, or most of our late *Emperors*, either to slaughter their *Erethren*, as soon as they ascended the *Throne*, or to put 'em to a more lingering Death and Martyrdom in a Prison.

'Tis true indeed, our present *Sovereign* is not yet arrived to those Years wherein Childred commonly lose their native Innocence. I believe he suspects none of his *Erethren*, or harbours any unkind Thoughts against their Lives. Yet Cruelty may be insinuated into his tender Years by the Artifices of his *Mother*; especially against those of his Father's *Blood*, that did not also partake of her's. For, *Sultan Ibrahim*, thou knowest, had Children by other Women besides the *Sultana Valede*.

The *Maltese* think they have one of these Royal Infants in their Possession: Thou knowest the whole Story of thy *Predecessor's* Voyage toward *Egypt*, with his beautiful *Slave* and her Son, whom these *Infidels* honour as the *Offspring* of the *Grand Signior*. Thou art not ignorant, also, that this *Infant*, with his *Mother*, were banished out of Jealousy, by the Order of her who bore in her Womb *Sultan Mahomet*, our glorious *Sovereign*. The Remembrance of which makes me tremble for the Sake of the young *Prince*, if there be any yet remaining alive. It is in thy Power to certify me, and, in doing so, thou wilt rid me of much Anxiety.

I am but a *Slave* of the *Slaves*, who serve the *Grand Seignior*; and it is not decent for me to descant on the Actions of our most *absolute Monarch*, whose Will is not to be controul'd: But I am still a Man, and have some Share of Humanity and Reason. Thou also art my particular Friend, and wilt permit me to discourse with Freedom.

Was

Was it not a bloody Feast, to which our King's Great Grandfather Mahomet III, invited nineteen of his Brethren on the Day of his *Inauguration*? Was it not a cruel Act, to cause those Royal Guests, in whose Veins ran the Blood of his own Father, to be strangled before they departed from his Table? No less inhuman was it of Mahomet, the late *Vizir Azem*, to guide the Hand of the our present *Sovereign*, when but six Years old, and incapable of knowing what he did, to sign a *Warrant* for the *Execution* of his Father. Well may the Nazarenes call us *Barbarians*, when they contemplate the *Empire* of the *Musulmans*, supported by such *unnatural Methods*.

Thou, that hast the superlative Honour of being the immediate *Guardian* of our young *Emperor*, wilt pardon the Liberty I take.. Ascribe all to the Force of my Zeal and Loyalty. Thou art valiant and wise. Protect thy Charge as the *Crystal* on thine Eyes, which thou will not suffer to be hurt by the Dust of the Streets.

Paris, 14th of the 10th Moon,
of the 1650.

L E T T E R IX.

To Dgnet Oglou.

NOtwithstanding all my *Philosophy*, I have not Command enough of my Passion, to conceal it from thee, who haft always been the Partaker of my unequal Fortunes. Whatever Magnanimity of Spirit I pretended to formerly in my Sickness, 'tis at present overcome by the Desire of Ease

Ease. At that Time, I remember some *Stoical* Considerations made me industriously hide from thee the tormenting Pains I felt. I endeavoured to disguise my Sufferings, and to paint my Misery in such Colours, that it could hardly be distinguished from Happiness. But now I have not Courage enough to hide from thee my Fears and Apprehensions: And all Seneca's Morals are too little to hinder me from complaining of the Uncertainty that we daily experience in Human Affairs. This is a *Theme* so popular, that, were not particular Misfortunes very pressing, 'twould make me sick to say any thing on a Subject, that has been in every Man's Mouth since the Time that our *first Father* appeared among the *Trees*. Therefore thou may'st be assured, I am not going about to make a *Declamation*, or play the *Orator*; to expatiate and make large Descants on the *Instability of all Things*. What I have to say refers to my self and no Body else, save to tho're who are the Occasion of my Melancholy.

In the Tenth Moon of the last Year, I sent a Letter to *Kenan Baffa*, the new *Hasnadar Baffy*. I have a *Copy* of it by me, as I always retain of whatever *Dispatches* I send to the *sublime Porte*, whether to the *publick Ministers* or my *private Friends*.

I have perus'd this Letter several Times within these eight and forty Hours, and can find no just Ground of Offence, which that *Grandee* cou'd take thereat; unless he was angry with me for desiring him to be careful in transmitting my Money. As for the rest, I only obey'd the particular Instructions I received from *Mahomet the late Vizir Azam*; who commanded me not to spare the greatest Minister of the Port, if I had Reason either to counsel, or to reprehend him: For said he in his Letter, "To this End art thou plac'd
" at

" at such a Distance, that, besides the Service thou
 " dost our Sovereign in disclosing the Secrets of
 " the Infidels, thou may'st also be free to write
 " whatever thou thinkest will conduce to his Inter-
 " est, without standing in fear of the Revenge of
 " the Grandees." These were the very Words of
 the prime Minister of the Ottoman Empire.

Now I only told him of some Miscarriages in
 his Predecessors, warning him to be wary in his
 Station. Either he was offended at this Freedom
 I took, or because I perswaded to advise him how
 to order my Bills. Be it which it will, I have a
 severe Reprimand from the *Reis Effendi*, whom I
 have the greatest Reason in the World to esteem
 my Friend.

It would never have vexed me, had he wrote
 plainly, and not disguised his Sentiments. But
 all was obscure, saving one blunt Expression,
 which convinced me, That the real Ground of all
 this Anger was my Letter to *Kenan*, wherein I de-
 sired his Care as to my Money.

Can that Minister blame me for being appre-
 hensive of Want in a foreign Country, a Re-
 gion of Infidels, where I have no other Commerce
 but with Courtiers and Strangers, where, if I
 should be in the least suspected, they would pre-
 sently put me in Prison, which would hazard a
 Discovery of the sublime Secrets? Does he not
 know that Money commands all Things; and that
 the greatest Potentates obey the Power of Gold?
 It cannot be imagin'd, but that a Man in my
 Post has a Thousand pressing Occasions for Money;
 which 'tis troublesome to express; and I have
 had very wrong Notions of my Employment,
 if I deserve, on this Account, to be reproved
 and threaten'd with such politick Circumlocuti-
 ous: For the Secretary charges me with Unwil-
 lingness to continue in the Service of the Ever-
happy

happy Port ; as if he thought my Fidelity were corrupted, or that I had an Inclination to the Nazarene Interest.

I tell thee, my Dgnat, *Perfidy* I ever abhor'd ; This appears to me the most terrible and odious of all Vices ; I could bear the Guilt and Reproach of a great many Crimes, which have less of Malice in their Constitution. I am not ashamed of many venial Frailties which I daily commit, though the *Law* is severe against them. But cou'd any Man accuse me of wilful Treachery and Ingratitude, I would pray instantly, That the *Luminaries of Heaven* might be extinguish'd, and that no *terrene Substance* might henceforth have in it the least potential Light ; that so I might neither be capable of seeing myself, or of being expos'd to the Eyes of others : And, the better to escape the Confusion which would attend that horrid Guilt, I would not only avoid human Society, but, if it were possible, would run away from myself.

After all this, methinks such a Temper need not be suspected, as averse from the Interest to which he has so solemnly sworn.

I wou'd not have troubled thee with the News of any other Affliction ; but to be suspected of what I never was guilty of, and to be menac'd in dark mysterious Terms, not by an Enemy, but by my Friend, and one who has in his keeping the *immortal Records* of my *Zeal* and *Integrity* ; this cuts me to the Heart : And I had no other Way to ease myself, but by venting my Anguish to thee.

If any of the *Ministers* will charge me with Weakness, or Want of Ability to act in this *Station*, I should have no Reason to repine ; since none of them can think so meanly of *Mahmut*, as he does of himself. I boast of nothing, but a Loyalty to

to my Trust, incapable of being corrupted.

But I forget that I am a *Mussulmam*, and therefore ought to be resign'd to the *Will of Heaven* in all Things, without Complaint or Murmur. Besides, I am infinitely obliged, in many Regards, to the *Reis Effendi*; and therefore he may be allow'd to take his own Advantages. Perhaps his Reproofs may be just, and 'tis by own Peevishness that hinders me from discerning it. However, I could wish he would henceforth express his Resentments with less Obscurity, and not give me Ground to apprehend the Loss of his Friendship.

For, where I once love, I hate a Change. And, if thou beest of the same Mind, we two shall continue our *Friendship* to the other Side of the *Grave*.

Paris, 30th of the 11th Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER X.

To the Reis Effendi, Principal Secretary of the Ottoman Empire.

IF thou wilt permit me to learn something from *Husbandmen*, they say, 'tis not profitable to plow the Fields, whose barren Glebe bring forth nothing but Briars and Thorns. Such are the Grounds of Passion and Anger among Friends: Let 'em lie fallow for ever. Perhaps thou wilt call it Presumption in me, to challenge such a Relation between us: Or, if thou ownest the Title
of

of a Friend, thou wilt claim a Right to reprove me. Be it how it will, Reproofs make the best Impression when they are given with Mildness and Moderation ; especially, they ought not to be founded on a Mistake, or false Apprehension. For they appear like Arrows discharg'd in the Dark, which, being shot at random, may, by giving an undeserved Wound, make an Enemy of a Friend, or at least render a Friend suspected to be an Enemy.

But I tell thee, I will not blow up the Embers of a Fire, whose Flame is extinguisht long ago, and whereof, by this Times, I hope there remains not the least Smoke. I never love to add Fuel to such Cases : Otherwise, had I return'd an Answer to thy angry Letter in the Heat of my Resentments, I might have play'd the Incendiary : For I had both Matter enough, and Passion sufficient to ventilate the already kindled Sparks. And, of this I know thou art sensible.

Well ; to make the best Construction of it : The *Hajnadar-Baffy* was affronted, I believe, at the Freedom I took in advising him, not knowing that I had positive Orders to do so, even to the *first Minister of State*, if I saw Occasion. And, to vent his Choler, he misrepresented the Business to thee, hoping by thy Means to awe me into a fawning Acknowledgment of my supposed Crime. If this was thy Intention in writing that sharp Letter, I smile at his Mistake, but am sorry for thine, because I esteem thee my Friend. 'Twas but an Oversight in you both ; and so let it pass.

Thy Friendship I court, and refuse not his, nor that of any *Officer* of the *Seraglio*. I honour all the *Baffa's* and *Ministers* of the *Imperial Port* : I shew to every one the Respect that is due to his Quality : But I am commanded to write with

Freedom to all, and not to speak, as if I had the bearded Head of a Barley Stalk on my Tongue, which is apt to slip down a Man's Throat, and threatens to choak him that speaks whilst it is in his Mouth. This Charge I first received from the late *Vizir Azim Mahomet*, and it has been since renew'd with fresh Instructions from others of great Authority. They all tell me with much Assurance, that one chief End of my being placed here is, that being out of the Limits of the *Ottoman Empire*, yet holding a constant Intelligence, I may freely and without Fear, reprove the Vices and encourage the Virtues of the greatest *Governors* and *Princes* among the *Mussulmans*. Nay, I am threaten'd with Punishment, and the *Sultan's* Displeasure, if I neglect any Opportunity of this Nature, or appear partial and timorous in my Reprehensions.

For it seems this is judged the most ready and effectual Method to reform the Corruptions that are crept into Court, Camp, and City; since every Man is obliged to communicate the Letters which he receives from me: And they are all registered by thy Care: Whereby the *Grandees* are compell'd, either to live within the Limits of Justice and their Duty, or else to be the Discoverers of their own Faults; which will unavoidably bring them into Disgrace, if not the Loss of their Liberty and Lives; or at least put them to the Expence of costly Presents to make their Atonement. And thou knowest some Men would almost willingly part with their Lives as their Meney, which is their *God*.

After all this, I hope thou wilt not be displeased if I perform my Duty. It is not for me to be frightened with Menaces, or softened with Bribes. My Integrity is Proof against the Pride of the one, and Baseness of the other. Yet I have great
Eileein

Esteem for the Treasurer and thee, with other Ministers who are my Friends, I could, to serve such, freely hazard my Liberty, Fortune, and any Thing but my Honour, which I value at a higher Rate than my Life.

Thou may'st register it for a Truth, That an English Ambassador was in the 6th Moon of this Year murder'd by Villians in his Chamber at Madrid, the Capital City of Spain. There has been also a great Battle fought in Scotland, between the Army of that Nation, who maintain their King's Interest, and the Forces of the New English Commonwealth; wherein the latter obtain'd a signal Victory, having kill'd three Thousand on the Spot, taken nine Thousand Prisoners, fifteen Thousand Arms, two Hundred Ensigns, and all their Cannon and Baggage. These are prosperous Beginnings of that Republick, and redound much to the Honour of the English General Oliver, whom every body extols for a gallant Man. And I can assure thee the Western Nations are not barren of Heroes.

Principal Scribe of the Mussulmans, I wish thy Heart may be a Transcript of the best Copies.

Paris, 1st of the 12th Moon,
of the Year 1650.

LETTER XI.

To Solyman Aga, Principal Chamberlain of the Womens Apartments in the Seraglio.

THESE Tartars, of whom I spoke to thee in my last, are a strange sort of People in their Manner of Life. But we must not censure 'em because we are of Kin. I speak not of myself; for though I am an Arab, yet the greatest Part of those, who serve in the Armies of the Grand Seignior, are descended from the Crims, I mean the Spahis and Timariots. Thou know'st the Originals of the Military Orders, and that they are more honourable than the Janizaries; who, being Strangers by Blood, are brought up to the Lust of the Seraglio. They know neither Father nor Mother (I speak to the Tributary Youths) nor have they any partial Fondness for their Native Country. They are educated in a perfect Resignation to the Grand Seignior, and his chief Ministers; yet often disobey both, and not seldom put 'em in Hazard of their Lives. How many Vizirs have been sacrificed to a cunning Janizar-Aga; who, to prevent his own Ruin, has tempted those under his Command to mutiny, and accept of no Atonement for their pretended Grievances, less than the Life of the first Deputy? The rigid Fate of Sultan Osman, Uncle to our present Sovereign, will not be forgot by those who love the Ottoman Family better than these *bastard Hectors*. Shall the Empire of true Believers be ruin'd by these Renegades? Besides, their Discipline is extremely corrupted; they marry, and follow Mechanical Trades repugnant to the austere Manners of the Primitive

tive Guards, who are wholly attentive to Martial Exercise.

Were this to come to the Hands of a Janizary, he would curse me to the Pains which have neither Medium or End. Yet I had once a Friend of that Order, *Cassim Hali*, the chief Aga, a brave Man, and of the same Sentiments as myself : He sought to reform that disorderly Militia, but was oppos'd by the wise Men in Power. He would freely have sacrificed his own Grandeur and Interest for the Good of the *Musselman Empire*; but was over-aw'd by those who had no other Interest but in its Ruin.

Thou know'st who I mean. Neither am I a Stranger to the heroick Bravery of the faithful *Solyman*, when he bearded the *Bostangi Aga*, on that Account. That *Gardiner* was of the *Faction*, being the Son of a Janizary, and train'd up in all the Practices of the *Seditious*. It makes me ashame'd when I hear the *Infidels* upbraid the *Wise* of the *Wise*, the supreme Monarch on Earth with Folly, for permitting this insolent and mutinous Soldier, to continue in the *Empire*: And I tremble to think, that one time or other the renown'd Offspring of *Ertogriel* will owe its Ruin and Catastrophe to these disloyal Vipers, whom he cherishes in the *Seraglio*.

Much more assur'd is the French King of his *Guards of Switzers*; whose Fidelity was never stain'd with the least infamous Brand of Perfidiousness, in taking up Arms against their Master, whose Bread they eat. These are mercenary Soldiers, who travel out of their Native Country to serve Foreign Princes, and will shed the last Drop of their Blood rather than betray their Trust. Threescore there are admitted into the *Palaces*, and nigh the Bed-Chambers of the *Pope* and the *King of France*, with full Confidence of the Valour and Integrity.

As for their *Country*, it is barren and poor, consisting chiefly of Rocks and Desarts; which occasions the Youth, who are generally very strong and hardy, to seek their Subsistence abroad, by serving in the Guards and Armies of Neighbouring Monarchs and States.

Some Regiments of the *Switzers* now serve in the Wars of *Candy*, under the Standard of *Venice*.

There are Vessels arriv'd lately in some of the French Harbours, which bring News of the ill Success of our Arms in the Siege of *Candia*, the chief City of that *Island*. They talk, as if above two Thousand *Mussulmans* were blown up in the ninth *Moon*; and that *Chusaein Bassa*, discourag'd by this Loss, and with the Inconveniencies of the approaching *Winter*, was forc'd to raise the Siege in the *Moon of October*.

The French magnify the Valour of the Knights of *Malta*, who signaliz'd themselves by many brave Actions during this Siege: And if all be true that is related of these Christian Champions, we cannot in common Justice deny 'em their due Character, and number some of them at least among the *Heroes*.

Otherwise, we should come short of these Western Nazarenes in Generosity, who, with no less honourable Expressions, extol the repeated Courage and invincible Constancy of the illustrious *Chusaein*, and the Alacrity of all the *Mussulman* Soldiers in the Service of our great Master.

Yet they cannot forbear reflecting on the Cowardice of the Janizaries; who, after that fatal Blow, had they stoutly maintain'd their other Posts, that brave *Bassa* would not so soon have quitted the Siege of this important Place.

As for other News I have little to acquaint thee with, save a seeming Calm at present in this Kingdom of France, which has, for the greatest Part,

Part of the Year, been harrass'd with *Civil Discords* and Slaughter. *Bourdeaux*, the chief City which held out against the King, is now reduc'd to Obedience, the pacify'd Monarch retired, and their is now Appearance of *Peace*.

The Queen of *Sweden*, we hear, was solemnly crown'd in the tenth *Moon* of the last Year, having declared for her Successor, *Carolus Gustavus*, Prince *Palatine*, and her Cousin.

In the same *Month* died the *Prince of Orange*; and soon after the *Count d'Avoux*, a French *Grande*, and *Minister of State*.

In the mean time I rejoice to hear, that my old Friends are alive and flourishing; and that the Knot is not loosened which was tied in our *Youth*. May it continue firm to the *Day of the Earthquake*, and to a *Term unlimited*.

Paris, 29th of the 1st *Moon*,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XII.

To Kisur Darmelee, Secretary of the Nazarene Affairs at the Porte.

IN the Name of GOD and his *Prophet*, what Occasion hadst thou to send me such an angry Letter; thou art thyself but a *Slave*, as I am, to the *Slaves* of him whose *Throne* is above the Flight of the *Eagle*! Dost thou think to frighten *Makmut* into sordid Compliance with thy Ambition, whom nothing can terrify, so long as he preserves himself free from any *Stain* of *Disloyalty*; I tell thee, I'm another *Achilles*, invulnerable all over, save the *Soals* of my *Feet*,

which are the *Emblems* of our most tender *Affections*. There thou may'st wound me with the soft Arrows of pretended Friendship. But, if once thou appearest with the naked Face of an Enemy, I'm presently on my Guard.

Thou accusest me of many Crimes whereof I was never guilty, loadest me with a Thousand undeserved Reproaches, and all to vent thy Choler : Threatening me with Revenge, because I once excus'd the Lateness of my Address to *Mine-zim Aluph Bessa*, then newly vested by our munificent *Sultan*, by laying the Blame on the Badness of the Ways, or the Insolence of Soldiers, by whom the *Posses* are often intercepted in Time of *War* : Or, in fine, on thy Neglect in not supplying me with more early Intelligence. Wherein 'tis easy to discern, That thou wert the last I would accuse to that *Minister*, though thou wert principally in the Fault. For I was afterwards inform'd, That the *Posses* were neither retarded by any *impossible* Roads, or stop'd by the Orders of military Men, but arriv'd here at their accustom'd Seasons. Wherefore thou hast no Reason to be offended at me, unless it be for the Shortness of my Accusation, and that it was defective in Malice.

Thou would'st take it ill, if in my own Defence I should complain to the *Vizir Azem* of thy frequent Neglects in this kind. But I scorn to vindicate myself at the Price of another Man's Disgrace and Peril. Only I advise thee to forbear Threatening. It is a Reflection on thy Prudence to menace a Man who has no other Resentments of thy Passion, than to own himself oblig'd to thee for so open a Discovery of it.

Would'st have the very Spleen of my Humour ? I smile at thee. Thou hast made me as jocund as *Democritus*. If thou know it not how I mean,

he

he was a pleasant Sort of a Philosopher, to whom all human Actions were Objects of Mirth. There was another whining *Sage* that perpetually wept. The most comical Passages, and such as mov'd all Men to Laughter, drew Floods of Tears from his Eyes : His Name was *Heraclitus*. It is hard to determine which of these two was in the right. But I think I am not much in the wrong to be a little pleasant with thee : Perhaps it may put thee into a better Humour. However, I would not have thee displeased with thyself for being of so peevish a Disposition. "Tis observ'd That passionate Men are always best natur'd, and free from secret Malice. *Choler* is as necessary as our *Blood* : Without the latter we could not live ; and, if we were void of the former, our *Lives* world be as *unactive* as that of *Snails* and *Oysters* : We should be absolutely *Drones*.

Hippocrates, the famous Physician, says, This *Complexion* is the most noble of all the four, transforming Men to Heroes, one refining our earthly *Mould*, in a Constitution like that of the immortal Gods ; whose Bodies, according to the Poets, consist wholly of an ætherial *Flame*.

Therefore be not discouraged, neither repine at a Temper which ranks thee among those to whom *Sacrifices* are made. On the other Side, take it not amiss from *Mahmut*, if he tells thee, he has not Devotion enough to become thy voluntary *Victim*.

Yet if I cannot be so obsequious as to throw myself away by acknowledging Crimes wherein I was never concerned, and for which I have a natural Abhorrence ; rest satisfy'd, at least, That I will serve thee as far as I can, without intrenching on the Duty I owe to the *Grand Seignior*. And be assur'd, I will do thee no Harm, so long as thou observest that Rule.

In fine, I advise the to order thy Steps like a Man that is walking in the *Bogs of Egypt*, where, if he observe the *Track* of those who have gone before him, he may be safe; but, if his Foot slips, he sinks in the *Mire*. Such is the *Life of Courtiers*.

Paris, 18th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XIII.

To Mincezin Aluph, Baffa.

IN the Beginning of the last Year I sent thee a *Dispatch*, wherein I acquainted thee with the *Imprisonment* of three *Princes* of the *Royal Blood of France*; now thou shalt receive the *News of their Liberty*.

They were releas'd by an *Order* from the *King* on the 13th Day of this *Moon*, and arrived in the City on the 16th, which was *Yesterday*, attended by a numerous *Cavalcade*, consisting of some *Princes*, divers of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, and, one would think, of Half the *Citizens* of *Paris*. Even those who triumph'd last Year, and made *Bonfires* for their *Confinement*, *Yesterday* throng'd out of the City to welcome them *Home* with *Acclamations* of *Joy*, and to congratulate their *Release*. So fickle and inconstant a Thing is the *Multitude*, driven hither and thither with every *artificial Declaration* of *Statesmen*, or *Pretence* of *Faction*.

But there were divers *Princes* and *Noblemen*, who, from the first Hour of their being seiz'd, resolved not to leave a Stone unturn'd to procure their Freedom. The *Grandees*, that were their Friends, retir'd to their *Governments*, and rais'd *Rebellions* in the *Provinces*. All the *Kingdom* was harrass'd with *Civil Wars*. The *Parliaments* decreed against the *Court*; and there wanted not Cabals of seditious *Courtiers*, even in the *Palace* of the *King*, to undermine the Royal Authority; which the *Cardinal Minister* thought to establish, by the Imprisonment of the *Princes*. In all Places the *King's Interest* ran retrograde.

Thou wilt not wonder at this, when thou shalt know, that the *Princes of France* are not *Slaves* to the *King*, like the *Bassa's* of the most serene *Empire*, who owe all their Greatness to the sole Favour of our magnificent *Sultans*. These *Princes* enjoy all that and more by Inheritance, which our *Grandees* acquire only by their Merits, and the Smiles of their *Sovereign*. Hence it is, that their Interest is rivetted in the Hearts of the People, who revere the *Blood Royal*, in whatsoever Channel it runs.

Therefore thinking Men blame the *Cardinal's* Conduct in this Affair; saying, there was neither *Justice* or *Policy* in it. Indeed, if a Man's Wit is to be measured by the Success of his Contrivances, the Censure of these People is true; for the *Cardinal* seems to have made a Trap for himself.

As soon as he perceiv'd the *King* was prevail'd on by the Importunity of his Uncle, the Duke of *Orleans* and the *Parliament of Paris*, to release the *Princes*, and that they had at the same Time, earnedly begg'd of him, that this *Minister* might be removed from the *Court*; he suddenly pack'd up his Moveables, and withdrew privately

toward the Place where the *Princes* were confin'd : Hoping, that, though he had lost his first Point, yet he might make an indifferent After-Game, by going in Person to the *Royal Prisoners*, and assuring them, 'twas to him they ow'd their Release ; since it was in his Power to carry them away with him, as also those who brought them the King's *Mandate*. For he travell'd not without a considerable Guard.

'Tis said the *Princes* reeeiv'd him with seeming Compliments and Address of Civility ; promising their Friendship to the *Cardinal*, now a voluntary *Exile*, and in a worse Condition than themselves.

It is very strange, that so great a *Minister*, who inherited all that absolute Power which his Prede-cessor *Ricblieu* had at this *Court*, should thus on a sudden abandon his Fortune. But it is thought he is not gone to pick Straws.

However, he had, by this timely Flight, avoided the Displeasure of seeing himself compell'd to depart by an *Arrest of Parliament*, which was publish'd within two Days after he was gone ; commanding him to depart the *Kingdom* within fifteen Days.

The wise *Minister* foresaw this Disgrace approaching, and therefore thought it more becoming his Honour to depart of his own Accord : Having still the Advantage to reproach the State wite Ingratitude, in that they have reduced to such Streights the Man, by whose auspicious Con-duct, *France* has been elevated to an extraordinary *Grandeur* in *Europe*.

By this thou may'st comprehend; illustrious *Baf-fa*, that there's no Stability in human Greatness ; but that the *Wheels* of a *Courtier's Life* run thro' unequal *Tracks*, often sticking in the *Mire* of the *Valley*, and not seldom threatening to overthrow a Man,

Man, and cast him headlong from the *Precipice* of a *Mountain*. Against these *inconstant Turns of Fortune*, I advise thee to be arm'd with *Moderation*; since no Man can avoid his *Destiny*.

Paris, 14th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XIV.

To Isouf, his Kinsman, at Fez.

I Am glad to hear thou art alive. Thy Letter came in a good Hour; for I bear a true Affection to those of my Blood, and have been particularly anxious for thee these many Years. The Sun has nire Times measur'd the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, since I received thy last Letter before this, or heard any News of thee. It seems thou hast travell'd a great Part of the Earth during that Time.

'I was kindly done of thee, to remember thy sick Uncle's Request when thou wert at *Aleppo*, in making *Oblations* for his *Health* to *Sheigh Boubac* the *Santone*; and distributing *Corban* to the *Poor*, in Honour of *Syntana Fissa*.

Thou hast sent me a large and satisfactory Account of thy *Observations* in *Asia*: Yet I am sorry thou hast not Time to penetrate into the *Religion* and *Secrets* of the *Indian Bramins*. I am more ambitious to pry into the *Wisdom* and *Learning* of those *Philosophers*, than into any other *Species* of Knowledge whatsoever. Methinks 'tis Pity the Records of so vast an *Antiquity* should be conceal'd from the *rest* of the *World*, and only known

known to those happy Priests. I protest 'tis impossible for me to think of it without Envy : But perhaps it is the Will of Heaven to lock up those *Mysteries* in the remotest Provinces of the East, as a Reward of their Constancy, in adhering to the *Traditions* of their Father, which know no Origin ; as a Reproach to all other Nations, who, in Matters of Religion, have been mutable as the Winds.

I have convers'd with several *Jesuits* and others who have been in the Indies ; but they seem to relate all Things partially, out of a natural Aversion for the *Manners* of the East ; and I knew not how to disprove 'em, till thy Brother *Pestelli Hali* undeceived me. He has also visited those Parts, and resided a considerable Time in *Ghina*. It is a difficult Thing for a Traveller to keep himself within the Bounds of Truth in his Relations ; but I believe he has not exceeded. Thy *Journal* touches but lightly the *Indian Affairs*, not having Leisure, as thou tellest me, to observe much. However, thou hast made Amends in thy Relations of *Perſia*, *Tartary*, and the Land of the *Curds*.

I depend much on thy Promise of sending me a *Journal* of thy *Travels* in *Africk*. To that Quarter of the World I am much a Stranger, not having met with any authentick Relation of the Regions of the South.

It seems thou hast been in *Æthiopia*, *Libya*, *Ægypt* ; and in fine, all over the *Torrid Zone*.

Historians tell wonderful Things of these Parts : *Herodotus* mentions a Sort of People in *Africk*, whose Bodies are more venomous than *Serpents*. These affronted once at the *Winds* for driving the *Sands* of *Libya* into their *Country*, and filling up all their Wells and Streams, enter'd into a War against the Kingdom of *Æolus* ; but the *South Wind* met 'em

'em in their March, and buried them under Mountains of Dust.

I do not represent this to thee as a Truth, tho' related by that learned *Grecian*. Thou may'st repute it for a *Fable*, as I do, but let this Passage be a Hint that I expect from thee none but solid Remarks.

It would please me to be assured of one Thing, which perhaps thou hast heard of when thou wait in *Barbary*. Very credible *Authors* report, that when the *Poenicians* were expell'd by the *Israelites*, and driven into this Corner of *Africk*, they set up two *Pillars* of *Marble*, whereon they engraved these *Words*, as a *lasting Monument* of their *Expulsion*: WE ARE A REMNANT OF THOSE, WHO FLED FROM THE FACE OF JOSHUA, THE ROBBER, THE SON OF NUN.

The first *Invention* of Ships is by some ascribed to these *People*, whom Necessity taught to seek Rest on the unquiet *Ocean*; since the more turbulent Sons of *Jacob* would not permit them to enjoy any Repose on the Land, having harrass'd 'em from one Place to another, till at length they drove 'em to the very *Borders* of the *Earth*. But thou knowest, the *Chinese* pretend to the *Use* of *Ships*, many Thousand Years before this Depredation of the *Israelites*. Every *Nation* aims to be esteem'd the most ancient. And when there was formerly a Dispute between the *Egyptians* and *Scythians* on this Point, 'twas adjusted in Favour of the latter. But the *Cronologies* of the *Chinese* and *Indians* far exceed all others in the World; For they seem to outstrip Time itself in *Antiquity*; at least, they transcend the common *Date* of the *World's Creation*.

I have heard a Traveller assert, that, as he was journeying throgh the *Desarts* of *Lybia*, he discover'd an *Altar* of *Stone*, with this *Inscription* on it,

it, in Grecian Characters, I, POLYSTRATUS OF ATHENS, HAVE CONSECRATED THIS ALTAR TO ALL THAT IS GOOD IN HEAVEN; AND IF THAT ALL BE BUT ONE, AS SOME SAY, MAY THAT ONE ACCEPT MY VOWS.

I desire thee to inform me, whether thou hast ever seen or heard of such an Altar, when thou wert in those Parts. You Travellers must expect this kind of Trouble from your Friends: Every body is naturally inquisitive, and desirous of Knowledge.

Twill be acceptable also to send me an Abstract of the present State of Fez. I should be glad to hear of the Health of Abdel Melec Muli Omar, the Superior of the magnificent College, in that City, built by Al Habu Ennor, King of the Country. They say, it cost him Two Hundred and Forty Thousand Zechins.

Tis added, That in Fez, there is a Mosque near half a League in Circuit; in which are as many Gates as there be Days in the Revolution of a Moon. And that the Number of the Pillars, which support it, is equal to the Year of the Hegira wherein it was founded; being encompassed also by seventeen high Minarets, besides innmimerable Domes and Terrasses; having also 900 Lamps burning in it by Night, and 300 Windows to let in the Light of the Day. The Revenue of this famous Mosque is said to be 36500 Zechins a Year. They relate many other Things of Fez, and the Provinces belonging to it. Of all which I desire thee to send me a distinct Account.

I had almost forgot one Passage, which I have read in the Ancients, concerning a certain subtle African, whose Name was Psaphon. This Man had train'd up a Parrot, to repeat very frequently these Words, *Psaphon is a great God.* When the Bird

Bird had perfectly learn'd his Lesson, he let it loose; which, being accustomed to a Domestick Life in a Cage, fled not presently to the Fields, but perch'd on the Temple of the Town, where it was heard by the People to utter the aforesaid Sentence aloud, and very often. They, ignorant of the Quality of Parrots, and led with native Superstition, esteem'd it an Oracle from Heaven. Wherefore, immediately flocking to the House of Psophon, they offer'd Sacrifice to him, and in all Respects treated him as a Divinity.

Whether this Story be true or no, 'tis certain, Idolatry had no better Foundation than Artifice and Lyes: Unless we shall conclude with the Poet, *That fear made the first Gods in the World.* Cousin, Let there be frequent Intercourse between us. It will be profitable to thee and me.

Paris, 5th of the 4th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XV.

To Kerker, Hassan, Bassa.

THIS is a Custom in the Court of Rome, That every Nation of the West has a Protector among the Cardinals there, who are Princes of the Roman Church. Such I esteem thee, in the most exalted Court of the East.

Arabia gave thee thy first Breath: But thy own Merits have lifted thee up to the Dignity of a Bassa, a Prince of the Ottoman Empire, whose Limits far exceed those of the Modern, or even of Ancient Rome.

'Tis from hence our Countrymen address to thee, as to their Patron, using thy Power and Mediation with the *Grand Seignior* in all their Necessities.

Among the rest, wonder not that the humblest of thy Slaves, *Mabmut*, the Son of thy Father's Neighbour, falls at thy Feet in a Time of great Distress, in the Agonies of his Spirits, the Hazard of his Fortune, and Perils of his Honour, which he values more than his Life.

I complain not of the many repeated Abuses and Contempts I have received from some in the *Scaglio*, to whom it belongs not to meddle with Things out of their *Sphere*, much less to discourage the faithful *Agents* and *Missioners* of the *Grand Seignior*. Yet the Persecutions I have felt from their Hands are such, as would drive another Man, less patient of Injuries, either to Revenge or Despair.

They have vilify'd all my Conduct in this *Station*; reproach'd my best Actions with the odious *Character* of *Imprudence* and *Disloyalty*; and misrepresented the smallest *Peccadilloes* (for which also I have the *Musti's Dispensation*) under the ignominious Title of *Infidelity* and *Atheism*. In a Word, they thirst after my Blood: Nothing will satisfy their greedy Malice, but my Life.

I never was afraid to die, since I perfectly understood what it is to live. Nor can I be fond of protracting my Breath, when my great Master shall please to call for a Surrender of it, for whose Service only it was given me. But it would render the *Scene* of my Death tragical, and strew my Passage into the other *World* with Thorns, to be sent out of this, under the Notion of a *Traytor*, who have acted my Part without a real Blemish.

Ikingi, that learned *Tutor* of the *Royal Pages*, was the first that broach'd this Enmity against me;

me ; (for I have forgot the Prevarications of *Shashim Ishham*, the black *Eunuch*, since the Time he acknowledg'd his Fault with much Candour and Ingenuity.) 'twas that *Athenian Sophist*, who debauch'd the Integrity of my Cousin *Solyman* ; and persuaded the unwary Youth to enter into a Conspiracy against his Uncle. But I reprehended my Kinsman's Folly in one Letter ; and his Answer, though late, convinc'd me, that he was not guilty of Malice, so much as of Rashness and Credulity. I was extremely oblig'd to the *Kaimacbam* for his Benignity and Friendship in this Affair. The good old *Minister* had a real Kindness for me, and took no small Pains to penetrate into the Causes of my Cousin's eager Passion and Malice against me. At length, he found it to be only the Practices of *Ikingi*, who took Advantage of *Solyman's* Temper, equally loyal and flexible, insinuated into his youthful Mind monstrous Ideas of me ; and, in fine, set him a railing at me with a fierce kind of Liberty where-ever he came. The wise *Bassa* soon open'd my Kinsman's Eyes, brought him to his Sense, and the Issue of all was, That *Solyman* writ me a Letter of Apology.

But, since this, the *Master of the Pages* has laid new Trains for me, and drawn a great many more to his Party. He has corrupted *Mustapha Guir*, an *Eunuch*, and *Page* to the old Queen ; with whom I once held a Correspondence, and, Feindship ; but, it seems, it was only an Appearance, without Reality. I could give thee a long List of those, whom this *Academick* has taught to slander *Mahmut* ; but I will not appear so revengeful : Besides, this is not the only Grievance of which I complain,

Shall I remonstrate to thee, most excellent and serene *Baffa*, the true Cause of my Uneasiness? I am weary of living among *Infidels*. Favour me with thy Assistance and Intercession, that I may have Leave to retire from this Place, and vindicate myself before the Faces of my Enemies. And having had that Honour, rendering also a just Account of the Affairs wherewith I am entrusted, I may visit my *Native Country*, and spend the Residue of my Days in *Arabia*, the Scene of all our *Prophet's* great Actions, the Place where I first drew my Breath. I languish for the Aromatick Air of *Admōim*, the Chrystal Fountain, and cooler Shades of that happy *Province*. I long to see the Groves which encompass the *Village* of my *Nativity*, the Turrets of thy Father's House, and the *Mosque* of *Hasen* the *Prophet*; for tho' I took no Notice of these Things in my Infancy, yet having once seen 'em in my riper Years, when I was able to make more lasting Reflections, I shall never forget these delightful Objects so long as I live.

If this be an Infirmity, pardon it, illustrious *Arab*, since it is natural to all Men. Thou thyself, hast enjoy'd the Pleasure of re-visiting that sweet *Region*: Pity *Mahmut*, who burns with Desire to taste the same.

Or if this shall be thought too great an Indulgence to the poor exil'd *Mahmut*, yet it will be easy for thee, who art a Favourite, to obtain of the *Grand Scignior*, that I may at least be recall'd from this *Employment*, and some body else substituted in my Place. There are those among my Enemies, who are ambitious of the Fatigue; and *Ikingi*, my old Friend, would exchange all the Honours he is possess'd of in the *Seraglio*, for this obscure, yet hazardous Post. 'Tis Pity but such a Man's Thirst of Perils should be gratify'd.

But

But if, after all that I have said, my Superiours shall think it expedient to continue me here, I am resign'd; only desiring, That from henceforth my Slanderers may be suspected, as Men ill affected to the *sublime Port*, for traducing a Man that has waded through a Thousand Difficulties, Temptations, and Perils; and serv'd the *Ottoman Empire* in this *Station* Fourteen Years, without making a false Step, or transgressing the least Point of his Instructions.

I hear that *Chusaein Baffa* is made *Vizir Azem*. The *French* have a very great Opinion of his Valour. They are generally *imperial Criticks* in *Martial Affairs*, scorning to deny a brave *Enemy* his due *Character*.

We are at present barren of other News, save a new *Arrest of Parliament* against *Cardinal Mazarini*, and all his Kindred and Creatures; whereby they are declar'd *Enemies of the State*, and charg'd with a large Catalogue of Crimes, whereof perhaps they were never guilty.

Here are also some flying Reports of the *Cardinal's Death*; who, they say, has poison'd himself for Grief of his ill Success in this *Court*: But I esteem this only as the Froth of his Enemies Malice, who really wish him dead; and, to discourage his Friends, give it out that he is so.

Serene *Baffa*, I commit my Affairs to thy Protection; beseeching thee, to do the Office of a Countryman and a Friend, to the Bretray'd for G O D.

Paris, 26th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XVI.

**To Chusaein Bassa, the Magnanimous
Vizir Azem, and Invincible General
of the Ottoman Forces in Candia.**

I AM not much above Forty-three Years Old, yet have seen great *Changes* in the *World*, mighty *Revolutions* in *Kingdoms* and *States*, and the *Death* of many *Sovereign Monarchs*, illustrious *Generals*, and wise *Statesmen*. Doubtless, all *sublunary Things* are subject to *Vicissitude*. There appears nothing *constant* and *settled*, but the *Heavens* and *Stars*: They indeed persevere in their *immutable Courses*, never change their *Orb*, nor start from their *eternal Posts*. The *Sun* rises and sets at his accustom'd Hours; and the *Moon* exactly observes the determin'd *Periods* of her *Encrease* and *Wane*: These vary only as the *Seasons of the Year*, with exquifite Regularity and constant Returns.

But, here below, there is an universal *Transmigration* and *Metempyschoſis* of *States*, and *Forms of Things*; a perpetual Flux and Reflux of human Events. Men die hourly, and others are hourly born to supply their Places. One *Age* treads close upon the Heels of another. And we, who live at present, as we walk in the Steps of our *Fathers*, so shall we follow them down to the *Grave*, where our *Flesh*, by a new *Metamorphosis*, shall be turn'd into the *Bodies* of *Worms*, *Insects*, and *Serpents*; and what shall become our *Souls* is uncertain.

I was born in the *Reign* of *Sultan Achmet*, from whom our present *Sovereign* is the sixth Emperor, that has ascended the glorious *Throne* of the Ottomans

mans. May God grant him a long Life, and a Series of Years bleis'd with a continual Health, and Victory over his Enemies. I pray Heaven also to perpetuate thy new Office to the last Period of the Sultan's Life; and, in wishing this, I say all that can be expected.

But when I reflect on the frequent and bloody Tragedies that have been acted in the Saraglio since I can remember; and the many Sacrifices that have been made of Sultans, Vizirs, Baffa's, and principal Ministers of State, besides the Massacres and Butcheries of meaner Persons, it makes me melancholy amidst the Joys I conceive for thy late Exaltation; and fills me with Fears lest my Good Wishes to the Grand Seignior and thee, who art his Right-hand, should, by some sinister Decree of Fate, be almost as soon disannull'd as pronounc'd. I pray Heaven avert my melancholy Presages.

The Death of the old Queen (the News of which is hardly arriv'd at this Court) does but revive and encrease my Apprehension of greater Tragedies to come, becautie one Act of Cruelty still propagates another: Revenge is prolifick, and Mischief is never at a Stand. 'Tis true indeed, as it is not decent to insult o'er the Ashes of illustrious Persons; so neither has a loyal Mussulman any great Reason to mourn for the Fall of a Woman, by whose Connivance her Royal Son, and our late Great Master Sultan Ibrahim, fell a Sacrifice to the Mufti's Indignation. 'Twas an unnatural Part in a Mother: And we may say, the divine Justice has overtaken her, in making her Grandson sign the Warrant for her Death, with the Consent of that very Mufti, at whose Instigation she had consented to the Murder of his Father.

Yet, after all, may she not have left behind her a Party in the Seraglio, or at least in the State, who

who will study to revenge her Fa'l; or, however, do some Mischief to prevent their own? Let me not seem to contradict my own Arguments, and, whilst I plead against Revenge and Cruelty, appear an Advocate for those inhuman Passions. I do not mention the surviving *Creatures* of this unhappy *Queen*, to excite in thee false Sentiments of Justice, suspicious *Chimera's* of a possible *Conspiracy*, and so stimulate thee to punish them by Anticipation for Crimes of which perhaps they never will be guilty. I rather suggest these Things, That, after so many *Tragedies* in the *Royal Family*, a Stop may be now put to future Mischiefs; lest, whilst Men pursue a particular and self-interested Revenge, the Contagion shall spread, and *Cruelty* became universal and infinite.

Let it suffice, that no less than three of our *Sultans* have been depos'd and strangled within these thirty Years: Not to mention the *Deluge of Royal Blood* that has overflow'd the private Chambers of the *Seraglio*, the Prisoners of the *Ottoman Princes*, Brothers or Sons to the *Emperors* formerly reigning.

These are barbarous Cures of untimely Jealousies; and it is Pity that such Royal Massacres should ever be repeated again. Why should the *Posterity of Ottoman* be in this Regard the only unfortunate *Princes* on Earth? Were it not much more noble, and equally wise, to take the Measures of *Aethiopian Policy*, where, to prevent Sedition and Discords about Succession, the *Princes of the Blood* are confin'd indeed, but to a very pleasing Liberty: Whilst they have Palaces, Parks, and large Fields at command; are serv'd by a princely Train, and deny'd no lawful Pleasures within the *Pale* of their *Restraint*. For there is an exceeding high Mountain in the Country,

Top

Top of which is very spacious, containing large Tracts of Ground, many beautiful Seraglio's furnish'd with whatsoever can contribute to the Enjoyment of these Princes, or at least to compensate for their Want of greater Liberty. This Mountain is environ'd with a high and strong Wall, having but one Entrance, and that guarded by Soldiers, so that no Man can go in or out who has not the Emperor's Warrant, or at least a Permission from the Prime Minister of State: For he, upon the Death of the Emperor, immediately calls a Council of the supreme Officers, who, from among these imprison'd Princes, chuse him whom they think most worthy to succeed. The rest, who never felt the Appetite to reign (for they are carried to this Place in their Infancy, and kept in perpetual Ignorance of State-Affairs) pass away their Time without Envy, or repining at the Exaltation of their Brother, addicting themselves wholly in the innocent Delights of that rural Life, or to the Study of Books, whereof they have great Plenty in their Libraries, and those altogether treating of Matters of Divine and Natural Speculation. Whereby, though they know nothing of State-Artifices and Intrigues of Courts, yet they become able Philosophers, and vers'd in all the Liberal Sciences.

Would to GOD our Ottoman Princes (I mean the younger Brothers) had but half this Liberty granted them, then the Infidels would have no Reason to call the exalted Port a Nest of Vultures.

But we must not find Fault with the Actions of our Sovereigns, though they tend to the Scandal and Ruin of the Mussulman Empire. Yet I know to whom I write these Things; having often heard thee declaim against this barbarous Custom of shutting up the Royal Off-spring in a Dungeon, without Light or Comfort during their

Lives ; which many times are also cruelly shorten'd by the Hands of the Executioner.

But turning our Eyes from the *Tragedies* of the *East*, let us fix them on the Affairs of the *Nazarenes* in the *West*.

The chief Discourse at present is about a Marriage lately solemnized between the *Emperor of Germany* and the *Duchess of Mantua*. She is his third Wife successively ; for *Polygamy* is not allow'd, even to the *Sovereigns* in these *Parts*, where the *Priests* bear all the Sway.

The Post from *Sweden* informs us of the Death of *General Torsterson*, of whose Exploits in *Germany* thou hast often heard. That *Empire* is very unfortunate, spending its Time and Vitals in unprofitable *Assemblies* and *Consults* ; whilst her active Enemies take whole *Provinces* from them with Ease ; but this need not grieve us.

Great *Atlas* of the *Mussulman Empire*, I wish thee the *Continence* of *Scipio*, the *Fortune* of *Alexander*, and the *Temperance* of *Cato* ; who, when he was marching through the Sand of *Lybia*, with his *Army*, all ready to expire with Thirst, and one of his *Soldiers* brought him his Helmet full of Water, as a rare Present in that general Distress, gratify'd the Soldier for his Gift, but spilt the Water on the Ground, saying, That, since there was not enough to satisfy the whole *Army*, he would not taste a Drop ; and that he was unworthy to be a *General*, who would not endure as much Hardship as the meanest *Soldier*.

Paris, 26th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER

LETTER XVII.

To Nassouff, Bassa of Natolia.

Praise be to GOD, Lord of the *seven Heavens*, and of all that is within their Circumference: These *Western Nazarenes* are always a quarrelling. They are resolved to do their Parts towards the fulfilling the *Mussulman Predictions*, and those of their own *Prophets*. It makes me smile to see these *Infidels* employing their Arms against each other, contending about petty Rights and Possessions, whilst they neglect the General Conservation and Defence of *Christendom*, from the impetuous Torrents of our invincible Armies.

The Elector of Brandenburgh is enter'd into the *Dutchy of Mons*, with considerable Forces, pretending to adjust I know not what *Differences* between those whom they call *Catholicks* and *Protestants*.

T'would be too tedious for a Letter to run back to the first *Original* of this *War*, and trace it down from above an Hundred Years ago to the present Time. Besides, 'tis of no Import to a *Mussulman*, to hear a long Story of the Marriages, Deaths, Heirs, and Law-Disputes of these petty *Infidels Princes*. Yet, that thou may'st know something of it, I will relate the whole Busines as briefly as I can.

In the Year 1546, *William Duke of Mons, Juliers, and Cleves*, married *Mary*, the Daughter of *Ferdinand I. Emperor of Germany*. and by this Match obtain'd of the *Emperor* (whom they call *Caesar*, as they did the ancient *Emperors of Rome*, whose Successor he pretends to be) some Privileges, touching the Succession of his *Children*, and their

Right of his Dominions; and particularly, that this vast Estate should not be divided, but rest in the entire Possession of one Heir-male; or, in Default of that, it should descend to the next Female; which, as I am told, is a Custom in Germany; that so the Grandezza, and Authority of Princely Families may be supported.

I will not trouble thee with the Particulars, which would take up a Volume. But in short it appears, that, notwithstanding all the strict Provision that was, or could be make, this great Estate, after it had remain'd fifty Year united, was at length divided between two Princes, both claiming an equal Right to the Whole; yet to prevent Wars and Effusion of Blood, each was contented with Half. These were Wolfgang, Duke of Newburgh and Ernest, Marquis of Brandenburg. In whose Families the parted Succession has continued to this Day.

The Occasion of the present Quarrel is their Difference of Religion; the Duke of Newburgh being a Catholick, and he of Brandenburg a Protestant. It seems the Brandenburghers had formerly made Inroads on those of Mons and Jnliers, carrying away Captive their Priests and Dervises from their Altars and Convents, and detaining them in Servitude for many Years, contrary to certain Articles that had been drawn up between them. They also us'd them with great Cruelty, and committed a Thousand Insolencies on the Roman Imams, where ever they got them in their Power.

Thus their Affairs continued, till the late Agreement at Munster. Since which Time the Duke of Newburgh endeavour'd to free his Subjects from their former Calamities, and restore Things to their ancient State.

The Elector of Brandenburg, making this an Occasion of War, has now invaded the Dominions of

of the said Duke. He is not gone in Person, but has sent a good Soldier, whom they call *Otho Spar*, with four Thousand Men, to begin the Campaign ; who, 'tis said, will be follow'd by a greater Army.

But, before he took the Field, the *Elector of Brandenburgh* had an *Interview* and *Conference* with the *Duke of Saxony* about this *Affair*, who is also a *Protestant* : So that 'tis thought, no small Disturbance will arise in the *Empire*. All Joy and Peace to true Believers !

He of *Brandenburgh* has caus'd a *Declaration* to be spread abroad, full of specious Pretences, that so his Conquests may be the more easy. He talks of nothing but restoring the *People of Juliers and Mons* to their ancient Liberties and Rights, both in *Civil* and *R eligious* Matters, promising the fairest Things in the World to those that obey him, and receive his Armies with Friendship : On the other side, threatening to treat those who resist him with the utmost Severity that is due to *Traytors and Rebels* ; and all this for the Sake of two or three insignificant Ceremonies and Opinions wherein they differ ; mere Trifles, literal Whimsies, the Sport of their *Doctors*, the Spawn of wanton and luxuriant Brains. For no greater was the *original Difference* between the *Lutherans* and those of the *Roman Church*. One will be saved by the Strength of his *Fancy*, which he calls *Faith*, without doing any *good Works* towards it : The other toils all his Lifetime to merit *Heaven*, and thinks he can never do enough to obtain his End. He wears out the Pavement of *Churches*, and makes the Skin of his Knees like that of a *Camel*, with perpetual kneeling and praying to *Images* and *Pictures*. And after all, they may be both damned for aught I know for their ill Lives. They tear and devour

one another like wild Beasts, and think to gain Paradise by their unnatural Zeal.

The Duke of Newburgh has publish'd a *Manifesto* against the Proceedings of Brandenburgh, and solicited the Duke of Lorrain's Aid, as also that of Leopold Arch-duke of Austria. What will be the Issue no Man knows ; but oft-times a small Spark kindles great Fires : And it is not impossible, that this little Feud may set the whole Empire in a Flame.

Mighty Bassa, I pray Heaven bless thee with Peace, Health, and thy due Revenue. If these be not enough to make thee Happy, I wish thee an Increase of Honours, and all the glorious Fatigues which Mortals court as their Way to Bliss.

Paris, 20th of the 7th Moon,
of the Year 1551.

LETTER XVIII.

To Useph Bassa.

SUSpect me not : I have an equal Esteem for thee, as I have for the other Bassa's and Ministers of the *Divan*. But I find it difficult to please any. They are captious, and every one wou'd have all my Letters address'd to himself : As if I were plac'd here to serve particular Interests, and not the Publick. However, I can but acknowledge the tacit Honour they do me in being so covetous of poor Mahmut's Correspondence. I wish I were in a Condition to be more partial : Then I would quickly make thee and some others sensible, which are the Persons for whom I have a peculiar Regard.

But

But as the Case is at present, I must observe the *Instructions* I have received; and by Turne write to all.

Wherein, if I fail of *Arithmetical Proportions*, I will make amends by the *Rules of Geometry*: If I write but seldom to some, I desire that the Length of my Letters, and Solidity of the Matter, may be accepted as a proper Supplement.

But thou hast no Reason to complain on this Score, unless it be with thyself for travelling into remote *Countries*, whither I know not how to follow thee with Letters, or any other Way. Besides, the former Friendship, that hast been between us, is a sufficient Counterscarp against all Suspicion of Neglect on my Part, who am a Thousand Times obliged to thee for many repeated Favours. For the Sake of GOD therefore, and all that is *Good*, wound my Heart no more with these undeserved Reproaches; but believe stedfastly, that *Mahmut* can never be ungrateful and false.

Thy Letter is a Miscellany of friendly Complaints and Compliments. Thou givest me a Character to which I do not pretend. 'Tis true indeed, and I thank GOD and my good Stars for it, that I was not born Blind, Deaf, or Dumb. *Nature* gave me my *Senses* free from any manifest Defect; and I have an indifferent good *Memory*. When I was young I had an Inclination to read *Books*; and Fortune has since favoured me with many Opportunities for that Purpose. But I found the most profitable *Study* to be that of *Myself*, to which all the laborious Pain of the *Schools* and *Academies* serve only as a certain Gradation and Discipline. Nay, without these a Man may attain all the Knowledge that is necessary to the Accomplishment of his Nature; for so did the first *Philosophers*, before *Books* or *Letters*

ters were extant. If thou wilt be perfectly wise, read the ALCORAN, and the UNIVERSE; after that peruse THYSELF; thou wilt find Matter of Wonder and Improvement in each; but most of all in the last; for Man is a Medley of all Things.

Were this Lesson well learn'd and practis'd in the Court of France, there would not be so many little Quarrels among these Infidels; or at least such petty Originals would not produce so many fatal Consequences.

From the first Time the Prince of Conde with his Brothers were releas'd from their Imprisonment (whereof I have given an Account to Minezim Aluph) there appeared much Coldness in the Queen's Reception of 'em, and their Addresses to her. On both Sides they were at a Loss how to behave themselves, for all their Civilities were forc'd. 'Tis true, there was a splendid Umbrage of Reconciliation; but it soon vanish'd. Their suppress'd Passions discover'd themselves by Degrees, and at length broke out into an open Enmity.

The Queen appear'd full of Condescension and Favours. But young Conde is as full of his Merits and brave Exploits; remenibring what Services he has done to the Crown. Besides he is not void of Suspicion and Jealousy, lest all those Excesses of Royal Kindness are strain'd, only to render him more secure, and to entrap him a second Time with greater Advantage. The Horror of his first Imprisonment is yet fix'd in his Mind; from whence it will not be easy to efface it. Three principal Servants of the Queen were banish'd to remove his Fears; for he imagin'd them to be Instruments of Correspondence between the Queen and his old Enemy Cardinal Mazarini. Yet she publish'd a Declaration, signifying, That the Cardinal

should

should be for ever banis'h'd, not only from the Court, but from the Kingdom.

And this Moon the King, being come of Age, invited the Prince to the Ceremonies usual on such Occasions : Which Conde apprehended as a Snare, and so fled out of Paris.

The Event of these Emergencies is yet in the sacred Pages of Destiny : But in all Likelihood a Civil War will follow. People are whispering, caballing, and making Parties of both Sides. All the Powder in Paris is engrossed and gone ; but no body knows by whom. Some say the Prince is posted into Flanders ; others report, that he is retir'd to his own Government, there to raise an Army. The most knowing aver, that, wherever he is, he has two Hundred Thousand Serquins in Bank to give Life to his Designs, let them be what they will.

Think not this News of small Importance, serene Bassa : But when thou hearest of the Civil Wars among Christians, especially in the Realm of France, the first and most victorious Empire of the West, look on thy Right Hand and on thy Left, for our holy Prophet, or his Herald is near at Hand.

Paris, 23d of the 9th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XIX.

To Solymon, his Cousin, at Constantinople.

THOU seest what thy Libertinism has brought on thee. For my Part, I am sick in reading thy Letter, full of Melancholy, and the worst kind of Enthusiasm.

Hadst thou follow'd my Advice ; or, if that be contemn'd, hadst thou but obey'd the Precepts of thy Father, an honest Man, and one that went down to the Grave in Peace, thou would'st have liv'd as happily as other Men ; but now thou art overwhelm'd with *Hypochondriack Vapours*, and Dreams of a filthy Brain. I Counsel thee to purge thyself with *Hellebore* ; for thou hast more Need of that than of *Books*. In all my Life I never heard of such *religious Nonsense* from a *Mussulman*, as thy last Letter is stuff'd with.

I have no Patience to make Repetitions, or answer every particular *Whimsy* of thine. But in GOD's Name, what makes thee fright thyself with such a wrong Notion of *Hell* ? It is a common *Maxim in Nature*, *That nothing violent is permanent*. Either therefore the *Pains* of the *Damn'd* are not *infinitely Intense*, or else they are not *Eternal* in their *Duration*. Thou wilt say, The *Alcoran* itself asserts the *Eternity* of those *Torments*. But dost thou understand the *figurative Manner* of *Speech* us'd in that *divine Book*, and in all our *Eastern Writings* ? It is not common to call a very high Mountain, *The Mountain of God* ? As if all the Mountains and Valleys of the Earth were not equally his. So, to express an uncertain Length of Time, 'tis customary to use the *Epithet [Eternal.]* Thus we in ordinary Conversation say in *Arabia*, *I love you eternally*; *I will serve you, fight for you, &c. eternally*; and the same of the contrary Passions : And yet we all know we shall live but a few Years.

But granting, that the *Alcoran* speaks in a *literal Sense* ; it does not follow, that those *Pains* are without *Intervals of Reason*. We read of the Tree *Zacon*, which grows in the *Center of Hell*: But who will interpret what is understood by this *Plant* ?

Cousin, make use of thy *Reason*, and practise the best *Things*. As for our Condition after this *Life*, trouble not thyself; for no Man knows what will become of him when he goes hence. However, we cannot believe the *Supremely Mer-
ful delights in Cruelty.*

There is a *Path* which the *Eagle* has not wing'd, nor the *Serpent* trac'd, though 'tis obvious to both. But their own *Rashness* blinds them, and they cannot discern the *Way* of the *Wise*. There are Men of tow'ring *Speculations*, and others, very crafty; neither one nor t'other can grope out the direct *Road* to *Bliss*. If I may advise thee, let *Nature* be thy *Guide*. Do nothing but what *Humanity* prompts thee to: 'Tis this alone distinguishes thee from other Animals. Honour the *Memory* of thy *deceased Parents*, love thy *Friends*, and be generous to thy *Enemies*: Do Justice to all Men: Observe the *Purifications* and *Prayers* prescrib'd by the *Law*: But give no Credit to the *Fables* of *Infidels*. It is common here among the *Christians* to print *Hell* with horrid *Flames* and *Devils* flying up and down with red hot *Prongs*, to toss the *Damn'd* from *Fire* to *Fire*. And their *Preachers* make long and direful *Harangues* on the same Subject: When, all the while, neither *they* nor *we* know, *what or where Hell is, or after what Manner the Wicked shall be chastis'd*.

Only the *Illuminated* of *GOD* have this *Stand-
ard of Truth*; that both our *Pains* and *Pleasures* after this *Life*, shall be exactly proportion'd to our *Virtues* and *Vices*. There is no *Malice* or *Injustice* in the good *Creator* of all *Things*.

Cousin, once again, let thy *Senses* be awake, and suffer not thy *Reason* to dream of *Things* which have no *Existence*. For, assuredly, *GOD* is the most *impartial Judge* of the *Univerſe*.

Paris, 22d of the 10th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER XX.

To Endel Al' Zadi Jaaf, Beglerbeg
of Dierbekir.

I Have not the Honour to know thee in Person, but have heard of thy Fame. So Mortals are unacquainted with the Secrets of the *fixed Stars*, yet we observe their Lustre and Rank, and the Figure they make in those *remote Worlds*.

Thy Exploits among the *Curds* and *Georgians* are not unknown in these *Parts*. The *Franks*, that travel in the *East*, have transported hither such a Character of thy magnanimous Actions as makes all Men of Honour in love with thee : And I have conceiv'd a particular Veneration for thy Virtues. May GOD encrease them with thy Hours, and grant thee a *Monopoly of Bliss*.

Thou art placed in an *eminent Seat*, and may'st with Reason be call'd *Lord of Lords*, as thy Title imports ; for thou art *Possessor of the terrestrial Paradise*, if we may give Credit to the Tradition of the *Ancients*. They tell us, That for a Time *Adam* dwelt there with his *second Wife* ; and that the particular Place of his Abode was an *Island*, enclos'd with the Rivers *Euphrates*, *Tygris*, *Pison* and *Gibon*. From whence it was call'd *Mesopotamia* by the *Greeks* ; which signifies, *A Region environ'd with Rivers*.

All the *West of Asia* have a profound Respect for this *Country*. And the *Jews* relate strange Stories of a *Tree* in *Dierbekir*, which grew Five Hundred Miles high in the Days of *Adam* ; which they say, was cut down by an *Angel*, lest *Man* should climb to *Heaven* by it before his Time. For, it seems, *Ambition* was a *Vice* early as our *Nature* ;

Nature ; and *Adam* was no sooner sensible that he was a *Man*, but he aspir'd to be a *God*, or something like one. So great a Charm is there in Honour and Authority.

They say also, that *Abraham* was born in this Region. However, 'tis certain, if there be any Certainty in *Records* and *Histories*, that he resided there a considerable Time. But thou knowest best what *Traditions* thy Subjects have of these Things.

The *Chinese* and *Indians* laugh at all this, as a *Romance* of later Date than their *Chronicles*, which makes those Extremities of the *East* to be the Stage of the first *Mortals*. Instead of *Adam* and *Eve*, or *Alileth*, they assert the *Names* of the original *Parents* of *Mankind* to be *Panzon* and *Panzona*; whose *Off-spring* they say, continued ten Millions of Years; but at length were all destroyed from the *Earth* by a *Tempeit* from *Heaven*. After whom, they tell us, *GOD* created *Lontizam*, a *Man* with two *Horns*, each as big and tall as a *Tree* in that Country, which they call the *Plant* of *GOD*, being the largest and first of the *Vegetables*. This *Man's Horns* being prolifick, according to their *Tradition*, out of the *Right* sprang a Thousand Men every Day for a Hundred Years; and as many Women out of the *Left* in the same Space. From whom descended all *Mortals* of both Sexes to this Day; though we are much diminished in Bulk, thro' the general Decay of *human Nature*. For these *People* affirm, That the first *Race* of *Men* were all *Giants*; but that, though *Intemperance* and other *Vices*, their *Off-spring* shrunk by Degrees into smaller Dimensions, 'till at length they arrived at the present Stature, and appear'd like *Pygmies* in Comparison of the primitive Sons of *Lontizam*. In Confirmation of this, the *Indians* shew to *Travellers* some of their *Temples* hewn out of vast Rocks, with the *Images* of those

those Gigantick Men, who they say were employ'd in the Work. These they honour as *Heroes*, or *Demi-Gods*.

I do not relate this for Truth, but only to divert thee, in representing the different Opinions of Men. GOD only knows how to separate the *Truth* from *Falshood* in *Histories*.

But to return to *Dierbekir*: This *Country* is famous for the *Tower of Babel*, built by *Nimrod* and his *Followers*; at that Time the *Languages* were confounded, as *Moses* relates. 'Tis remarkable also, for the *Battle* fought between the *Parthians* and *Romans* at *Harran*; and for the Death of *Caracalla*, the Son of *Severus*, Emperor of *Rome*, who was murder'd by *Macrinus*, the *Roman General*. These *Emperors* were all call'd *Cæsars*, as the *Kings* of *Egypt* were call'd *Pharaobs* and *Ptolemies*. It seems, the Word *Cæsar* was first apply'd to *Julius* the *Roman Dictator*, for that, his Mother dying under the Pains which were to give him Life, her Belly was ript up, and he drawn forth from her Womb by the Hands of a *Surgeon*, in Memory of which, he and all his *Successors* were call'd *Cæsars*; that Word signifying [drawn forth by Violence.] But howsoever the Manner of his Birth was, this is certain, That he, and Forty of his *Successors*, were hurry'd out of the World by untimely Deaths: For they either laid violent Hands on themselves, or were murdered by *Traytors*.

If thou wouldest have any News out of these *Parts*, the chief Discourse at present is, of a great Victory obtain'd by the *Polanders* against the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*. And I could wish this were all: But the *Nazarenes* are continually made joyful with the Success of the *Venetians* against the Arms of the *invincible Empire*. They beat us by *Sea*, and baffle all our Attempts by *Land*. We have

have not got an Inch of Ground in *Candia*, during the last *Campaign*, but lost many Thousands of Men, and brought the Name of the *sublime Porte* and *victorious Mussulmans*, into Contempt and Scorn. Where the Fault lies GOD knows. 'Tis too melancholy a Theme to insist on Particulars.

Don Juan of Austria has also besieg'd *Barcelona* by Sea and Land.

Several *Arrests of Parliament* are here published against the *Prince of Conde* and his *Adherents*; and 'tis reported, the *King* will recall *Cardinal Mazarini* from his Banishment.

Illustrious *Prince* and *Governor* of a happy *Region*, I beg thy favourable Construction of this *Address*. And thus, in Reverence, I desist, full of dutiful and affectionate Vows for thy *Prosperity*.

Paris, 19th of the 12th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

The End of the Second Book.

LETTERS



LETTERS

Writ by

A SPY *at* PARIS.

VOL. IV.

BOOK III.

LETTER I.

To Abdel Melech Muli Omar, President of the College of Sciences at Fez.

THOU hast formerly receiv'd a Letter from me, wherein I mention'd the *Tenets* of a certain *French Philosopher*, who maintains that the *Earth* moves like the rest of the *Planets*, and the *Sun* stands still, being the *Center* of this our *World*: For he asserts that there are many.

The Name of this *Sage* is *Des Cartes*, renowned throughout the *World* for his Learning and Knowledge. He lays as a *Basis* of all his *Philosophy* this short *Position* and *Inference*, I THINK,

THERE-

THEREFORE I AM. In this alone he is *dogmatical*, allowing a lawful *Scepticism* in all the uncertain *Deductions* which may be drawn from it.

Pardon me, *oraculous Sage*, if I expose before thee my InfirmitieS. I am naturally distrustful of all Things. This Temper puts me upon perpetual *Thinking*. And that very Act convinces me of the *Truth of my Being*, according to the Method of the *Philosopher*. But what I am, I know not. Sometimes I fancy myself no more than a *Dream* or *Idea* of all those other Things which Men commonly believe do really exist; a mere Imagination of Possibilities. And that All, which we call the *World*, is but one grand *Chimæra*, or *Nothing in Masquerade*.

At other times, when these wild Thoughts are vanish'd, and my Spirits tired, in Pursuit of such abstracted Whimsies, begin to flag, and that my lower Sense, awak'd by some present Pain or Pleasure, rouze my sleeping Appetites; when I am touch'd with Hunger, Thirst, or Cold, or Heat, and find experimentally I am something that cannot be a mere Thought or a Dream, but of a Composition which stands in need of Meat, Drink, Garments, and other Necessaries; when, rather than fret myself with vain and endless Scrutinies, I tamely conclude I am that which I call a *Man*; I lay the *Sceptick* aside, and without any farther Scruples or Doubts fall round to eating, drinking, or any other Refreshments my Nature craves for.

But no sooner have I tasted these Delights, when my old Distemper returns again. I then consider myself as a *Being* capable of Happiness or Misery in some Degree; as I shall possess or want those very Delights I just before enjoy'd. This is a sufficient Damp to a thinking Man,

when

when he knows that he stands in Need of any Thing out of himself. But 'tis far greater, when he will take the Pains to number all the Train of his particular Necessities, which he is not sure he shall always be able to supply.

This makes me presently conclude, that, as I am indebted to other Creatures for my sensible Happiness, so I owe my very *Being* to something besides myself. I examine my *Original*, and find I am born of Men and Women, who were in the same indigent Circumstances as myself : And that it is not only with my particular Family, but with all Mankind ; our whole human Race being born *natural Mendicants* from the *Womb*. As soon as we breathe the vital Air, we cry ; and, with these *inarticulate Prayers*, beg for Help and Protection from others, without whose generous Aid we could not subsist a Moment : So poor and beggarly a Thing is Man, from his Birth : This is the Condition of all : Neither is a *King* any more exempt from that *common Character of Mortals*, than the *Slave* who *sweeps the Streets*.

If I could have rested in this Thought, I should have been happy : For it would have had this Influence on me, either to convince me, that I ought to be content with the Condition to which I was born, or, to rid myself out of so despicable a State by Death.

But alas ! one Thought produces another : And, from the Contemplation of our present Misery in this *Life*, I fall to thinking what will become of us after *Death*. For as we know not *what or where* we were before we came into this *World* ; so there is no human Certainty, *whether* we shall go, or in *what Condition* we shall be, when we leave it : And therefore, it would be an unpardonable Madness, to throw myself headlong into

into a State of which I have no Account. And to avoid the little Miseries of this Life, which must have an End one Time or other, cast myself down a Precipice (for aught I know) of intolerable Torments, which has no Bottom.

I hear the Philosophers talk of Immortality, the Poets of Elizium, the Christian Priests of Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory; the Indian Bramins of Transmigration: But I know not what or which I have Reason to believe of all these.

I speak after the Manner of Philosophers, for, if we come to the Faith, the Case is alter'd. Think not, I beseech thee, that I call in question the sacred Oracles, the Revelations of the Sent of GOD. But I only acquaint thee how my natural Reason hatters me with Doubts.

I see Men every where Professing some Religion or other; paying divine Honours to some superior Being, or Beings, according as they have been educated: Which many times tempts me to think, that Religion is nothing but the Effects of Education.

Then I wonder how Men, when they come to Years of Discretion, and their Reason is able to distinguish between Things probable, and mere Romances, can still retain the Errors of their Infancy! 'Tis natural for Children to be wheedled or aw'd into a Belief of what their Parents, Nurses, or Tutors teach them. But, when they come of Age, they soon rectify their misled Understandings, in all Things, save the Affairs of Religion. In this they are Children still, tenacious of the sacred Fables of their Priests, and obstinate in maintaining them, sometimes even to Death.

It puzzles me to find out the Cause of so strange an Effect, That Men otherways endu'd with mature Judgment, and an extraordinary Sagacity in all Things else, should yet be Fools in Matters of Religion, and believe Things inconsistent

ster with the common Sense and Reason of Mankind.

I could never give Credit to the *Histories* of the ancient *Pagans*, which acquaint us with the devout *Adoration* they paid to the *Creatures* of the *Painter* or *Carver*, did I not see the same practised among the *Christians*; Or, that those wise old Men could swallow the *Forgeries* of their *Priests* concerning the *Gods* and *Goddesses*, were I not an Eye-Witness how bigotted the modern *Nazarenes* are to the *Legends* of their *Saints*, and the *Jews* to those more ridiculous *Figments* of the *Talmud*.

It perplexes me to see *Mankind* generally labouring under so great a Darkness, not so much the Effect of *Ignorance* as of *Superstition*: To behold Men well vers'd in *Sciences*, and all kinds of *human Learning*; yet zealous Asserters of manifest Contradictions in Matters of *Divinity*, rather than oppose, or so much as examine, the *Traditions* of their *Fathers*.

When I behold *Mankind* divided into so many innumerable different *Religions* in the *World*, all vigorously propagating their own *Tenets*, either by Subtlety or Violence, yet few or none seeming by their Practice to believe what they with so much Ardour profess; I could almost think that these various Ways of *Worship* were first invented by *Politicians*; each accommodating his *Model* to the Inclinations of the *People* whom he design'd to circumvent.

But when on the other Side I consider there appears something so *natural* and *undisguis'd* in the *furious Zeal* and *unconquerable Obstinacy* of the greatest Part; I am as ready to join with *Cardan*, and conclude, That all this *Variety* of *Religions* depends on the different *Influence* of the *Stars*. This was a famous *Philosopher* in *Europe*;

and

and held, That the *Religion* of the *Jews* ow'd its Original to the Forces of *Saturn*; that of the *Christians* to *Jupiter*; and Ours to *Mars*. As for the *Pagans*, he assigns to them many *Constellations* and *Aspects*.

Thus there is so equal an Appearance of Truth and Falshood in every *Religion*, that I should not know how, in Human Reason to fix on any.

Superstition renders a Man a Fool, and *Scepticism* is as enough to make him mad. To believe all *Things* is above *Reason*; to give Credit to *nothing* is below it: I will keep the middle Path, and direct my *Faith* by *Reason*.

That *Faculty* tells me, That, if I were inclined to *adore* the Sun, Moon, and Stars for their Beauty and Influence, I might on the same Ground *worship* my own *Eyes*, without which I could not behold their tempting Splendors: Or, I might as well pay divine Honour to that more intimate *Sense* my *Feeling*, or any of my other *Senses* which only render me capable to know the *Virtue* of these *Luminaries*. The same may be said of the *Elements*, and all visible *Beings*.

What then shall I *adore*, or to whom shall I return *Thanks* for all the *Blessings* I enjoy (for even in this miserable Life I taste some *Happiness*)? To what *Being*, I say, shall I address my *Vows* and *Supplications*, for all the *Good* that I possess and want? Is it to any *Thing* that I have seen or can see, or that I can represent to myself under a *Figure*? Is it to any Part of the *Universe*, or no? No. To the whole *Complex* together? No. I have a Thousand kind *Thoughts* for the Sun, Moon, and Stars, for the *Elements*, and many other compound *Creatures*. My *Soul*, and that of the *World*, are *Unisons*. But 'tis the profound Depth of *Eternity*, the infinite, and immortal

tal, who is the *Diapason*, and makes perfect *Harmony*.

To that *Being* which has no *Resemblance*, neither is divided into *Parts*, nor circumcis'd with *Limits*, whose *Center* is *every where*, *Circumference* *no where*, who hath neither *Beginning* nor *End*; To the only *Omnipotent*, from whom all other *Things* flow; and to whom they all return; to whom I owe all that I have, and will pay what I can. And something by his *Determination* I am indebted, and will discharge it to thee, *Orient Light* of the *Moresco Mussulmans*; that is, the *Duty* of an humble *Slave*, in begging *Pardon* for this *Presumption*.

Paris, 14th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER IX.

To the Kaimacham.

TWAS the Contemplation of *Iouf Eb'n Hadrill*, an *Arabian Philosopher*, that all Men were at first created in a State of *War*; For this *Sage* gave no Credit to the *Writings* of *Moses*, the *Jewish Historian*, and *Prophets*; neither could any Arguments persuade him to believe, That all *Mortals* descended from *Adam*. 'Twas an *Article* of his *Faith*, That in the *Infancy* of the *World* Men were form'd of the *prolific Slime* of the *Earth*, impregnated by the *vigorous Warmth* of the *Sun*, and that all other *Animals* had their *Original* in the same Manner: But that, in Process of Time, the *Richness* of the *Seminal Soil* being exhausted by a continual *Spontaneous Production* of living *Creatures*, there was no other Way to perpetuate

petuate the various Kinds of *Beings*, and multiply the *Individuals*, but by the *ordinary Method of Generation*, For which Reason *Nature* seems to have subdivided every *Species* into two *Sexes*.

Hence this *Philosopber* concludes, That at first there was no nearer Relation between Man and Man, then there is now betwixt a Lion and a Sheep, or any other different Kinds of Animals ; saving only, That as these are distinguished by their *Forms*, in Four-footed Beasts, Fowls, Fishes, and creeping Things, so Men assum'd to themselves the Character of rational Creatures : And a *Principle of Self-Preservation* was the first Ground of a tacit and common *League* between Men, against the rest of their Fellow-Animals ; especially against those, which made a more frightful Figure on Earth than we do, and seem'd more rapacious, and inclin'd to Mischiefs ; such as Dragons, Tygers, Bears, Lions, &c.

But notwithstanding this general Association of our *Race*, against the more savage and fierce Troops of *Beasts* ; yet one Man stood still upon his Guard against another : And all the *Sons of the Earth* endeavoured to maintain the Posts which Nature had allotted each Man ; that is, the Place where he was first form'd, and drew Breath. But Things could not last long in this State : For either by *instinct* or *Reason* (call it which you will, says this *Author*) Men being streightened for want of Fruits, or spurr'd on by some secret Desire of Novelty, soon went out of their Bounds, and encounter'd each other, more by Chance than Design ; whence arose the first Occasions of actual War : For every *Stranger* appear'd like an *Invader* ; they naturally startled and suspected each other. Reciprocal Passions of Choler sprung in their Breasts ; and every Man, to prevent

prevent the Effect of his own Fears and Apprehensions, rush'd on his Neighbour ; who was, on the same Ground, as ready for an Assault as himself. Thus an *universal War* commenc'd in the *World*, which, by various Methods of Improvement, was carried on by the succeeding Generations, and continu'd to the present Time.

As for the *Original of Government*, the particular Time cannot be determin'd ; but it may be supposed, that Men generally finding the Inconvenience of these private personal Combats, and by Degrees arriving to greater Maturity of Experience, form'd themselves at first into little Societies and Friendships, or as they dwelt near one another, or as they agreed in some common Inclinations, Principles, and Interests. From which small Associations they gradually spread into larger Communities, living under certain Laws and Obligations of mutual Peace, Justice, and Assistance toward each other, and of the Defence against their common Enemies : Some living under the Form of a *Commonwealth*, others of a *Monarchy* ; each Body of Men setting up such a Model, as best suited their own Interests and Necessities. From hence sprung the Distinction of *Nations*, *Kingdoms*, and *Empires*. Thus far the *Arabian Philosopher*.

But, without enquiring into the Truth of his *Principles*, one would think, that some of the *Western Nazarenes*, were his *Disciples*, And indeed all *Civil Dissentions* seem to be grounded on the same *Maxims*. Whilst Men, on the least Discontent or Jealousy, lay aside the Obedience they owe to their *Sovereigns*, claiming I know not what *natural Right* to defend themselves against the Increachments and Usurpations of others.

Thus no sooner was it suppos'd here, That the *King* intended to recall *Cardinal Mazarini* from his *Exile* ;

Exile; but the *Parliament of Paris*, who are secret Friends to the *Prince of Conde*, publish'd an *Arrest* against the *Cardinal*, whereby all Persons are forbid no contribute towards the Return of this *Minister*: And ordering, that his *Library*, with all his Moveables, should be sold, to raise a Sum of a Hundred and fifty thousand *Livres*; which is promised as a Reward to those who shall either take him Prisoner, or kill him. They also petitioned the *Duke of Orleans* to make the utmost Use of his Authority against the *Cardinal*; who thereupon raised considerable Troops, and give the Command of them to the *Duke of Beauford*.

In the mean Time the *Cardinal* is not idle, but, with what Force he has, performs some considerable Action in his own Defence. He has taken *Prisoner* an eminent *Counsellor of Parliament*. The *Parliament* sent a *Trumpet* to demand his Release. This *Messenger* was rejected. Whereupon the *Parliament* are taking new Methods.

The *Prince of Conde* has sent a Letter and Requeit to the *Parliament*, desiring them to suspend the *Execution* of the *Arr^t* publish'd against him; since the Time given him to lay down his Arms was not yet expired, and that the *Cardinal* was returned into the *Kingdom*, contrary to the Prohibition sign'd by the *King*.

But, notwithstanding all these Traverses, *Mazarini* is come again to the *Court*, which is now kept at *Poitiers*; where he was received with infinite Respect and Caresses by the *King*, the *Queen*, and all his Friends. Animosities daily increase between the different Parties: *Private Grudges* are improved to *publick Factions*: An universal Peevishness has possess'd the Hearts of the *French* Notion: They are alarm'd and offended at one another's Looks. If a Man smiles too much, or

too little in conversing with his Friends, 'tis enough to give him the Character of an Enemy, or at least to render him suspected. So that he, who would live peaceable here at this Juncture, had need to be well skilled in all Secrets of *Physiognomy*, and make frequent Use of his Looking Glass ; lest an oblique Cast of his Eye, or satyrical Wrything of his Nose, should be interpreted for Symptoms of hidden Malice. For now they'll spy *Treason* in every Feature of a Man's Face.

As for me, when I go abroad, I conform to all Companies yet alter not my *Address* ; I neither play the *Ape*, nor counterfeit a *Statue* : But, observing a *Medium*, I pay a civil Respect to all, without being courtly or rude ; For this Carriage best suits with my Circumstances. Hence it is that no body suspects the plain, deform'd, blunt, crook-back'd *Titus of Moldavia*, to be what I am really, *Mabmut the Slave of the exalted Port*.

Paris, 14th of the 2d Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER III.

To the Reis Effendi, Principal Secretary of the Ottoman Empire.

THE Prince of Cende's taking up Arms has more puzzled the Counsels of the King of France, and more embarrass'd his Affairs, than any Occurrence that has happen'd since the Death of his Father.

I have

I have already inform'd the *Kaimacham* and others of all Passages hitherto relating to these intestine *Breils*; since which they seem to be improv'd into a *War*, wherein *Foreign Nations* take a Part. After the Return of *Cardinal Mazarini* to this *Court*, the Prince of *Conde* was driven to great Streights; being compell'd by the swift Marches of the King's Army to retire to *Bourdeaux*: Where, considering that it would not be so much his Interest to keep this Place, as to encrease his Forces, he sent *Envoyos* to the King of *Spain*, and Arch-duke *Leopold* in *Flanders*, to desire their Assistance.

The former immediately dispatched away Orders for a considerable Body of Men to approach the Confines of *Gascoigne*, where the Prince had a great Interest; and the latter sent him Eight Thousand Men, to act on the Side of *Flanders*, and toward *Paris*, as Occasion offer'd.

This is the particular Game of the *Spaniards*, to take Advantage of the *Civil Wars* in this Kingdom, that so, by assisting the weaker Party, they may balance the contesting Power of the Nation, and keep 'em in a perpetual Quarrel; whilst in the *Interim* they gain Ground, recover the Places which the *French* took from 'em in Time of *domestick Peace*, and so pave the Way to new Conquests.

In the mean Time the *Parliament* sent *Deputies* to the King, beseeching him to remember his *Royal Word*, by which he had for ever banished *Cardinal Mazarini*, and representing to him the fatal Consequences which were like to proceed from his Return. But the King, instead of complying with their Request, caus'd an *Edict* of *Council* to be publish'd, which justify'd his Conduct in this Matter.

He also writ a Letter to the Parliament full of Complaints, that they had not yet Publish'd any Order to hinder the Entrance of a Foreign Army into the Kingdom. But all signified nothing to Men passionately bent to maintain the Prince of Conde's Quarrel against their Sovereign. He has but few trusty Men in that Senate, and they are overaw'd by the rest. Besides, the Duke of Orleans bears a strange Sway, both in the Parliament and Country.

At the Instigation of the Prince, the Citizens of Orleans shut up their Gates, when they heard the King was coming that Way in his Return to Paris: Yet the Country was open for the Prince of Conde a Subject; he travell'd up and down the Provinces to make new Interests, and confirm the old, leaving the Command of his Army in Flanders, to his Brother the Prince of Conti.

There have been many Skirmishes and Encounters between the King's Forces, and those of the Malecontents, and one fierce Combat, wherein the Prince of Conde defeated the Vanguard of the King's Army, as he was marching to this City; Whereby, getting the Start of his Sovereign, he arriv'd here and was receiv'd in the Parliament, whilst the Monarch was forc'd to lie encamp'd in the Field.

The Prince found a different Reception, according to the various Humours of People: The greatest Part favour'd him; and he receiv'd infinite Caresses from the Citizens of Paris; But met with some Opposition from Persons of higher Rank, and more steadfast Loyalty to the Crown. The Duke of Orleans is his greatest Friend, and one for whom the Parliament have a great Defence: Not so much in Contemplation of his Wit and Policy, as for the sake of his near Relation to the Crown, he being Uncle to the present

King:

King: Whereby he has a Right to assume more Authority than others, in regulating the Disorders of the *Court*; among which the greatest is esteem'd that of *Cardinal Mazarini's Return*.

In a Word, both Parties serve themselves of those who have the greatest Interest, and are most likely to compose the Quarrel. The exil'd *Queen of England* and her Son, who have taken Sanctuary in this *Kingdom* from the Persecutions of their own Subjects, make it their Business to mediate between the *Court Party* and the *Faction of the Princes*.

The *Prince of Conde* also sent *Deputies* to the *King*, to represent him, that the only Means to give Quiet to the *State* was to banish the *Cardinal Minister*: And, as they were delivering their Address, *Mazarini* came in, at the Sight of whom they aggravated their Charge, and said to his Face, "That he was the Cause of all the *E V I L S* "which the *Kingdom* suffer'd." The *Cardinal*, interrupting them, turn'd to the *King*, and said, "Sir, It will not be just that so flourishing a Kingdom, and to whose Grandeur I have contributed all that lay in my Power, should ruin itself for my sake; therefore I humbly intreat your Majesty to grant that I may return to my own Country, or whithersoever my Fortune shall call me. No, no, replied the *Queen* (not without some Passion) this cannot be granted: The *King* had never more Need of your Coun-sels than at this Juncture: We cannot consent, that so serviceable a Man should be banish'd only to humour his Enemies; therefore let us hear no more of that.

The *Deputies*, perceiving nothing of Hopes, return'd to *Paris*. Then the *Parliament* deputed others to go to the *King*, and remonstrate the deplorable State of the *Realm*. This was done a few Days ago.

In the mean Time, we have been alarm'd here in the City, with daily Insurrections of the Multitude. The Occasion was, some private Orders which the Duke of Orleans had given to the *Provost* of the *Merchants*, relating to his Charge, and the Welfare of the City. This being misunderstood by the People, who have not the Sense to distinguish the good Offices of their *Governors* from Injuries, put 'em all into a Tumult. They assaulted the *Provost* in his Coach, as he was passing the Streets : And, had he not escaped into an *Apothecary's Shop*, they would, perhaps, in their Fury, have torn him in Pieces ; for so they served his Coach, as an after Revenge.

I am weary of beholding the malicious Quarrels of these *Infidels*. But when I consider, that their Discords will be instrumental to the future Conquest of the *true Believers*, I am patient and resign'd.

However, 'tis one Comfort to me in this thorny Station, That one Time or other, instead of the perpetual Jangling of Bells in *Paris*, I may again have the Happiness to hear the *Muezins* cry on the *Minarets* in *Constantinople*, There is but One God, and Mahomet his Prophet. Or if I shall not live to enjoy this Wish, yet, in the *invisible State*, I shall hear the same Cry, and shall be past doubt of those Things, whereof I have no Certainty in this Life.

Paris, 29th of the 4th Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LET-

LETTER IV.

To Cara Hali, Physician, to the Grand Signior.

THE Christians seem to have too proud an Opinion of themselves, and set a greater Value on *human Nature* than suits with Reason, They assert, that all Things were made for Man, and stile him *Lord of his Fellow-Creatures*; as if God had given him an absolute Dominion over the rest of his *Works*, especially over the *Animal Generations*, and that all the Birds of the Air, Beasts of the Earth, and Fish of the Sea were created only to serve his Appetite, and other Necessities of Life. I remember a Letter I formerly sent to thee, wherein I discoursed of the *Cartesian Philosophers*, and their Contempt of the Beasts, in denying them *Souls*, or the *Use of Reason*.

Give me Leave to entertain thee now, and divert myself with some farther Remarks on this Subject. 'Tis a Refuge from Melancholy, when I can thus freely discover my Thoughts to a Friend, who I know will not be partial to the Truth.

I have been long an Advocate for the *Brutes*, and have endeavoured both to abstain from injuring them myself, and to inculcate this fundamental Point of Justice to others. This is owing to the Example and Philosophy of *Mahummed*, the Eremitie in Arabia, that Light and Glory of religious Men. And, were it not that my Humour is to be doubtful in all things, the Influence of his Conversation would make me a profess'd Pythagorean, a Disciple of the Indian Brachmans, a Champion for the Transmigration of Souls.

The last Letters, save one I writ to that *Solitary*, was upon this Subject; such a one as would divert him in his *Cave*. It contain'd an Account of the primitive Manner of Life, practised by the *Ancients*, a *Narrative of the Golden Age*, a *History of Human Innocence*, and the Steps which Men first took to use *Violence* and *Cruelty* to their *Fellow Creatures*. Now I will present thee with some additional Observations, some Remnants of some antiquated Truth, glean'd from *Philosophers* and *Historians*, and winnow'd from the *Chaff of Error* and *Superstition*.

Who would not believe the *Beasts* to be endued with *Reason*, when he beholds them perform all the Action *rational* Creatures with more Cau-tion, though less Pride than Men? They are more provident than we, and much more subtle in avoiding any Affliction or Danger. Witness *Tbales* the *Philosopher's Mule*, which he often employed to carry Salt to a certain Market; but the cunning *Beast*, finding herself over-loaded, when she was passing through a River, lay down, whereby the Water, penetrating into the Sacks of Salt, melted it away, and lightened her Bur-den. And this was her constant Practice, 'till the *Philosopher*, perceiving himself thus out-witted by his *Beast*, was resolved to circumvent her another Way. Wherefore, instead of Salt, he loaded her with Wool, which he knew would grow heavier by being wet. But the wary *Mule*, sensible of the Difference of her Burden, would couch no more in the Water; but, seeing no other Remedy, went forward on her Journey.

Who will not admire the Wisdom of the *Fox* in *cold Countries*, which the Inhabitants use as a Guide when they would pass over any frozen Lake or River? For this Creature going before them, lays her Ears close down to the Ice, and listens

listens to try if she can hear any Motion or Noise of the Water running underneath ; which if she does, she will not venture on the Ice ; but, if all be still, then by a *logical Deduction* she concludes the Ice is thick enough to bear Passengers ; and so she leads the Way, whilst the Men follow.

When a Dog is hunting in the thick Woods, and by chance comes to a Place where three Paths meet, he first scents the one, then the other ; and perceiving, that the Game is not gone by any of those two Ways, he throws himself swiftly forward in the third, without such a particular Application of his Nose. Which is an evident Argument, that he makes use of the like Choice we ourselves should do.

And now I have mention'd this Creature, I cannot forbear celebrating their Virtue and Fidelity, whereof we have daily Experience ; and there are many pleasant Examples recorded by grave *Historians*.

Such is that of *Hyrcanus*, a Dog belonging to *Lysimachus*, who would never depart from the Body of his dead Master, but, following to the *Funeral Pile*, leap'd into the Fire, and was burn'd for Company.

But the Gratitude of a *Lion* to a certain *Slave* in *Rome*, is beyond all Parallel. This *Slave* was one of those who were appointed to combat with *wild Beasts* in the *Amphitheatre*, according to the Custom of the ancient *Romans*, in the publick Shows which were exhibited to the People. As soon as the *Lion* was let loose in the Pavement he ran furiously at the *slave* ; but, coming nearer, he stopp'd on a sudden, as one astonished : Then he came gently towards the *slave*, fawning upon him, and licking his Hand, which caus'd all the People to give a Shout. The Em-

peror being present, and taking Notice of the seeming Friendship and Acquaintance that was between the Slave and the Lion, sent for the Slave, and enquired the Occasion of so strange an Accident. To whom the Slave made the following Relation.

" My Name, said he, is *Andredus*, and I am
" Slave to a certain *Proconsul*, who having deter-
" min'd to kill me, I made my Escape, and hid
" myself in a Cave ; where I had not lain long
" before this *Lion*, which you now see, came in
" being very lame of one Foot. As soon as he
" espy'd me, he came limping towards me, and
" stretched forth the Paw that was wounded, as
" though he begg'd of me to ease him. Affrighted
" as I was, I took his Paw in my Hand, and
" pull'd out a great ragged Thorn which stuck
" fast in it. Then I wash'd the Wound with
" my own Water, whilst he lay very patiently
" 'till I thoroughly dress'd it. The Ease he found
" by my Application made him fall asleep ; and
" when he awak'd, he lick'd my Hands, and shew'd
" other Signs of Affection and Gratitude. I liv'd
" with him thus three Years in that Cave, and eve-
" ry Day he brought me a Share of his Prey, on
" which I sustain'd myself. But at length tir'd
" with this manner of Life, I took my Opportu-
" nity when he was gone abroad to make my Es-
" cape. I wandered up and down three Days ;
" when a Company of Soldiers meeting with me,
" and knowing to whom I belong'd, took me,
" and brought me hither to my old Master, who
" has condemn'd me to this cruel Death. But it
" seem'd Fortune so order'd it, that this *Lion* should
" be taken about the same Time, and appointed
" to be my Executioner this Day. Yet you see he
" refuses to perform his Office out of Gratitude
" to my for my former Kindness.

The *Emperor*, astonish'd and pleased at this Passage, gave the *Slave* his Life and Freedom, bestowing also the *Lion* on him, which brought him in a constant Livelihood, by shewing him to all People; who, having heard of this wonderful Accident, were desirous to see both the *Lion* and his *Tenant*, for so they still'd the *Slave*; and some call'd him the *Lion's Physician*.

I should think I had said enough already to tire thy Patience, and make thee forswear reading my Letters for the future, were I not well acquainted with thy *Genius*, and know that thou delightest in Relations of this Nature, being no Enemy to the harmless Brutes.

Whatever thy Sentiments are towards these, I dare be sure thou art my Friend, and wilt bear with my Importunity, when I strive to convince all Men, and confirm myself in this Truth, that the *wild Beasts* are not void of *Reason* and *Moral Virtues*.

Paris, 20th of the 7th Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER V.

To the Captain Bassa.

IN the Name of God, superlatively indulgent and benign, Lord of Armies which cannot be number'd, Conversator of the Empire founded on his own Unity; Praise be to him that has neithir Beginning nor End! What is the Reason that we are aways baffled by the Infidels? Every Year our august Emperor sends out mighty Armies by Land, and our

Fleets by Setz are term'd INVINCIBLE, yet they are still overcome by the Christians. Where the Fault lies is best known to thee, and the Generals, to whom the Command of all is committed.

My Spirit is disquieted about these Things, and I am uneasy by Day, neither does the Night afford me any Repose. This hot Weather I go up to the Terras of my House at the Hour of Sleep, thinking that the Coolnes of the Air would incline me to rest; but I can find none. I turn myself on the Leads to the Right Hand and to the Left, yet all Postures are alike. Sleep has abandon'd my Eyes. My Zeal for the Empire of the Faithful will consume me.

One Night I made solemn Preparations to welcome the first Appearance of the Moon, after the Manner of my Countrymen. I sprinkled Water on the Floor of the Terras, and with a new Besom swept away all Uncleanness: I fill'd a Lamp with the most precious Oil I could get in Paris; which having lighted at the going down of the Sun, I placed directly on that Part which is nearest to Mecca. Then I fell on my Face and prayed the eternal Source of Light, "That at the Moment, "when the Moon first ascended our Horizon, an "intellectual Splendor might shine in my Breast; "that I might there, as in a Mirror, behold the "future Fate of the Mussulmans, and the Events "which as yet were hid in the dark Womb of "Possibility.

My Petition was granted. The Night was in her shady Course, the Stars on their Watch, and Time, as from a Limbeck, distill'd the silent Minutes, 'till the Moment wherein the Neighbour Planet first peep'd on the Tops of the Mountains. At that Instant I saw and heard Things (or at least I thought so) which I never so much as dream'd of before, neither can I remember the thousandth Part

Believe

Believe me, supreme Commander of the *Marine*, I do not boast or joy in this: For I think, there can be no greater Affliction than to be once made Partaker of such a Bliss, and then to be lose it almost as soon as gain'd. Yet there are some Foot-steps of the *Vision* remaining on my Memory.

" Methinks I beheld Armies of *Mussulmans*
" (for I thought 'em to be such by their *Turbants*)
" making several Descents on the Shores of *Italy*:
" Methought I saw them prostrate themselves on
" the Ground; and, after a considerable Space of
" Silence, the Air echo'd with the Sound of
" *Allab, Allab*, much like the Noise of great
" *Cuscades, or Falls of Water.*

" Then they seem'd to disperse themselves all
" over the Country in divers Bodies. The In-
" habitants of *Rome* appear'd all in great Con-
" sternation: The chief *Mufti* of that Place went
" forthwith into the Streets, followed by his *Car-*
" *dinals* and *Dervises*, accompanied by an innu-
" merable Multitude of People. They carried
" their *Gods of Gold and Silver* along with them;
" and being apparelled with Garments of coarse
" Hair, they sprinkled Ashes on their Foreheads
" in Token of their Humility, and to purify the
" Indignations that was kindled against them.

" But *Heaven* was deaf to their clamorous
" Vows neither could all the Pomp of their *su-*
" *perfitions* Solemnity dazzle the Eyes which are
" a thousand times brighter than the *Sun*, pene-
" trating into the darkest Corners of the Heart.
" In a Word, these *Infidels* seem'd a while after to
" be in a great Confusion and Hurry, running
" this Way and that Way to hide their Goods,
" and save themselves from the victorious *Stran-*
" *gers*. In fine, I saw the *Crosses* taken down from
" the

" the Minarets of the Mosques in Rome, and Cres-
" cents advanced in their Place.

I do not relate this, as if I gave Credit to *Visions* and *Trances*: Perhaps all this might be but a *waking Dream*. Yet such *Visionary Entertainments* happen of course to our Countrymen, when they observe the aforesaid *Ceremonies*. But I tell thee, I am not asleep at this Moment; and yet it appears to me a very probable Undertaking, for the *Mussulmans* to fit out a mighty *Fleet*, which, having a sufficient Army of Land-men a board, might deliver them with little or no Opposition, on some of the wealthy Shores of *Italy*: And it is not thought worth the Labour to make new Conquests, which would be difficult to maintain; yet at least our Soldiers, by plundering only the rich *Temples* and *Convents* of the *Nazarenes*, might carry away inestimable Treasures.

I wrote formerly to one of thy *Predecessors* about the same Matter, proposing the Surprize of *Loretto*, as a very easy Attempt, and that the Booty would infinitely surpass the Expence and Trouble: But *Mahmut's Advices* are never regarded 'till 'tis too late. We squander away Thousands of Men, and Millions of Money, to purchase little insignificant *Islands*, which are defended indeed with seeming Vigour by the *Christians*, but 'tis rather to amuse us, than out of any real Value they have for those Places.

It is only a *Maxim of Western Policy*, thus to give Diversion to the Arms which are destin'd to subdue *all Nations*. They sport themselves, to see the Flower of the *Eastern Militia* consum'd in their Trenches, before the impregnable Fortress of *Candia*, which, if won, will not quit the Cost of so tedious a Siege. Whereas, in half that Time, our invincible Forces might have over-run all *Italy*.

Thou

Thou wilt not think this an impracticable Enterprize, when thou shalt consider the Divisions of the *Italian Princes*, the universal Security and Voluptuousness of the Inhabitants, and yet the Oppressions and Tyranny they live under, being fleec'd and poll'd of all their Substance, to maintain the *Grandeur* of their *Governors*, and the *Pride* of the *Clergy*; which renders 'em equally disgusted at their present slavish Manner of Life, and desirous of a Change. It is not hard to surmise, after all this, that a Conquest would be easy to the victorious *Mussulmans*; or at least, such Depredations would mightily enrich them.

The most proper News that I can send thee, is of a Combat lately fought at Sea between the *English* and the *Dutch*. The *Generals* on both Sides are said to be brave Men. He of *Britain* is called *Blake*; the other's Name is *Trump*. Which had the best on't, is not certainly known: Men speak as they are byass'd. Yet the *Dutch* lost two Ships in this *Engagement*, tho' their *Fleet* was far more numerous than that of the *English*.

If I were worthy to advise my *Superiors*, I would propose some notable Exploit by *Land*; for GOD has given the *Earth* to the *true Believers*, but the *Sea* to the *Christians*,

Paris, 14th of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER VII.

To the Kiaya Bey, or Lieutenant-General of the Janizaries.

I Had once a great Intimacy with *Coffim Hali*, the brave *Aga*, who is now no more on Earth ; that honest old *General* merited all Men's Love : Follow thou his Example, and in Time his Post will fall to thy Lot. Ihou art already in the Advance to it ; let no airy Vice make thee giddy, and give thee a Fall. 'Tis a common *Aphorism*, That *Health*, *Long Life*, and *Honour* descend from *above*. But if they do, I tell thee, 'tis like the Rain, which only then does good, when it penetrates the Earth, and moistens to the Root. An *humble Heart* is like a *kindly Mold*, receiving the Dews of *Heaven* with Advantage and Profit ; but *Pride* is a *Rock*, which spatters away the *Blessings* shower'd down on it.

Perhaps thou wilt be affronted at my Blunt Way of Writing : Yet assure thyself, I honour thee more than a Thousand Flatterers. I am not sent hither to study nice Expressions, but to serve the *Grand Seignior* with Integrity. Besides, I know thou hast not been accustom'd to the soft Entertainments of *Ladies Chambers*, but the rough *Dialect of War*. It is thy Honour to be unacquainted with the Delicacies of Discourse, Diet, or Dressing ; Things only fit to enervate a Man's Courage, and change his Heart into that of a Woman. Thou knowest how to handle the *Cuirass* and *Lance*, the *Sabre* and *Shield*, the *Bow* and *Gun* ; and art perfectly vers'd in all the Military Terms of Art. A Discourse of Sieges and Campaigns, storming of Forts, and plundering of Camps.

Camps, is more agreeable to thee than all *Tully's Oratory*, or the finest Strains of the *Persian Poets*. I am therefore confident thou wilt not take it ill, that I address to thee in a Style void of Artifices, yet full of real Respect and Love.

If I counsel thee, 'tis for thy Good; and I am commanded to express my Sentiments with Freedom. Besides, I have a *personal Privilege* to advise thee, the *Right of a Friend*, which thou wilt acknowledge, when I tell thee, that I once had the Happiness to save thy Life, as we travelled together in *Arabia*.

Thou canst not but remember that Passage; and how that, in Heat of youthful Blood, thou had'st provoked an *Emir* to kill thee in the Sight of the whole *Caravan*, had I not fallen at his Feet, and told him, thou wert a Stranger to the *Customs of the Country*.

Believe me, I do not reproach thee with this, but only make Use of it, as an Argument to convince thee, That the same Motives which prompted me to interpose myself at that Time between thee and certain Death, induce me now to give thee Warning of a *Precipice*, of which thou art in *danger*. Every one gives thee the Character of a brave Man; and no body likes thee the worse, for being of an *Air* as fierce as a *Tartar*. All this becomes a Man of the *Sword*; and they say, thou dost every Thing with a *martial Grace*.

But I am told likewis:, that thou art guilty of Avarice: And that, for the Lucre of *Presents*, thou enrollest Men in the *List* of the *Janizaries*, who are not fit to serve in the *Wars*; such as are House-keepers, Persons entangled with Wives and Chil-dred, with Debts and other Incumbrances; that they only appear on certain Days in the *Military Habit*, and then return to their *Domestick Business* without

without ever regarding the Discipline of the Royal Chambers, or thinking themselves obliged to learn the Art of War : That thou in the mean Time takest their Pay, and many additional Bribes, whilst they are only contented with the Title and Privilege of a Janizary, to shelter themselves from Justice, and protect them in their Rapine and Villanies.

I tell thee, should this be known, and proved against thee, it would be thy Ruin : But I hope better Things, and that these are only the Surmises of thy Enemies. For thou knowest, That none ought to be admitted in that ancient Order, but the Tributary Sons of the Nazarenes : Who, being in their Infancy listed in the Colleges know neither Father nor Patron, save the Grand Seignior, who, is the common Parent and Protector of the Osman Empire. On his Service is all their Zeal and Courage fixed, having no private Byass, or partial Inclinations, to warp them from the Fidelity they owe their great Master. They are devoted to indefatigable Toils and Hardships during their whole Life.

This was the first Institution of the Janizaries, though, through the Corruption of the Times, they have much degenerated from their primitive Rules. But thou, who art honoured with an high Command, wilt signalize thy Virtue and Loyalty, in reforming their Abuses, and not suffering the College of Men of War to become a Receptacle of Rogues and Drones.

Such Disorders as these have promoted the intestine Broils of this Kingdom ; I say not that they are the original Causes ; yet tis a great Diminution of Sovereign Majesty, and a King shall find his own Armies fighting against him, as they do at present here in France. How many Mutinies and Rebellions have been rais'd by the licentious

tious Janizaries at Constantinople; when, laying aside all Respect and Duty, they have not spar'd to violate the Seraglio itself; but entering within those sacred Wall with Bands of armed Men, have turn'd all Things Topsey-Turvey, seized on the Imperial Treasure, chang'd the Domestick Officers of their Sovereign, and sometimes chas'd him from his own Palace, to the Hazard, if not to the Loss of his Life.

If thou would'st know what they are doing here in France, the Men of Arms are cutting one another's Throats, whilst the Rabble are burning their Neighbours out of their Houses.

Two Day ago, the Multitude assembled in the Streets, and, having beset a certain Palace in this City, they put Fire to it, resolving to kill all that should attempt to make their Escape out of the Flames. A Person of Quality, coming out to pacify them, fell a Victim to their unbridled Rage: And had not the Duke of Beauford (of whom I have often made mention in my Letters) interpos'd his Authority, they had murder'd all that were within those suspected Walls.

Sometime before this, the Marechal Turenne took a Place of Strength from the Prince of Conde; who in lieu of it took St. Denys, a Town not far from Paris, wherein there is a Temple, which, the French say, is the richest in Europe. But they are laugh'd at by the Italians, who boast of far richer Mosques in Venice, Milan, Naples, and Rome.

The Duke of Lorrain plays fast and loose with the Prince of Conde. He enter'd the Kingdom with an Army, pretending to espouse the Prince's Quarrel, but was quickly brought off by the Queen, so that he is now gone to Flanders again; by this Action leaving a free Passage to the King's Army under Marechal Turenne to range whither they please, which were before block'd up by his Forces.

Four Days ago there was a bloody Encounter between the Troops of the Prince, and those of Marechal Turenne, in one of the Suburbs of Paris. Neither could boast of the Victory, tho' the Battle lasted five Hours; But at length, the Prince of Conde's Troops retir'd into the City, being frighten'd with the main Body of the King's Army, which appear'd on the neighbouring Hills.

Illustrious Janizary, fortify thy Heart with all the necessary Retrenchments of heroic Virtue; and, rather than surrender to Temptations of Vice, on dishonourable Terms, run the Hazard of a Storm.

Paris, 6th of the 7th Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER VII.

To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew at Vienna.

WE are altogether by the Ears in this Kingdom, killing, burning, and destroying one another, whilst you in Germany enjoy Abundance of Peace. The Occasion of our Quarrels here, is the Return of Cardinal Mazarini, against whom the Duke of Orleans and Prince of Conde are inveterate Enemies. The former is declared Lieutenant-General of that Kingdom by the Parliament of Paris; who give it out, that the King is Cardinal Mazarini's Prisoner. They have also bestow'd the Command of all Forces under the Authority of the said Duke, on the Prince of Conde.

Their

Their principal and only Pretence, is the Removal of the *Cardinal* from the King and his *Council*. What will be the Issue, Time will demonstrate.

There has been a *Duel* lately fought, between the *Dukes of Beauford and Nemours*, two eminent Friends to the *Prince of Conde*.

The King going to a Town call'd *Pontoise*, some Leagues from *Paris*, drew a great many *Counselors* and *Presidents of Parliament* thither; Men who are loyal and steadfast to his Cause. This encouraged the King to put forth a *Declaration*, commanding the *Parliament* to meet at *Pontoise*. They, on the other Side, publish'd an *Arrest* against this *Declaration*. Thus they continue Piquering one at another.

But here is News arriv'd from *Cologne*, which surprize People very much. I know not the true Ground of their Astonishment; but the *Priests* seem to be mad for Joy. All that I can hear about it is, the Restoration of the *Roman Catholick Religion* in that *Province*, which is a Novelty unexpected; especially the *Eclesiastick Grandeur*, which, it seems, has been laid aside above these Hundred Years. I tell thee only as I am inform'd myself: It lies in thy Power to certify me of the Truth of Matters,

They say also, That the famous General, *John de Werdt* is dead; as likewise the *Archbishop of Treves*. It is added, That *Frankendal* is surrend'red to the *Elector of Heidelberg*, according to the late *Agreement at Munster*; and that there is a *Diet* begun at *Ratisbon*.

I desire thee to inform me of all these Things particularly, and of whatsoever else occurs in the *Court* where thou residest.

As to *Matters of Religion*, be not over sedulous: *Piety* is compriz'd in a few *Rules*. Yet the *Soul of Man* is naturally inquisitive, and would fain be acquainted

acquainted with all Things. I advise thee to cast thy Eyes frequently on the *Earth* that is under thy Feet ; survey the *Groves* and *Fields*, the *Mountains* and *Valleys*, *Rocks* and *Rivers* ; Then look up to the *Heavens*, and take a stedfast View of the *Stars* ; consider the *Beauty* and *Order* of all Things : And after this tell me, if thou can't imagine, That the *great* and *immense* *Creator* of this *wonderful* *Fabrick* form'd all the *Nations* of the *Earth* to *damn* 'em *eternally*, save only those of your *Race*.

Son of *Israel*, I wish thee heartily adieu.

Pars, 11th of the 8th Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER VIII.

To the Kaimacham.

THE *Parisians* seem to be all in a *Dream* or *Trance* : They know not what they say or do, or at least they care not : Such is the immense Joy for the Return of the *King* to this City. The Steps to this sudden Change, were the retiring of *Cardinal Mazarini* from the *Court* ; which was seconded with a *Declaration* of *Indemnity*, or a general *Pardon* for all that had passed during these Troubles, save some particular Reserves, *Sacrilege*, *Fires*, and such like. This worked strangely on the Inhabitants of *Paris*. But the Prind of *Conde* not finding any Satisfaction, as to his own Person in this *Amnesty*, call'd in the Duke of *Lorrain's* Arny to his Assistance. These reduc'd the *King's* Forces to so great a Streight and Extre-

Extremity, that the *Parliament* being sensible of the Advantage, made use of it, and sent *Deputies* to the *King*, beseeching him to continue in the same good Resolution he had taken before this Misfortune.

The *Monarch* suffer'd himself to be overcome, by a Violence mix'd with so much Submission, and yielded to their Requests. Immediately the Hearts of the *Prince of Conde's* Friends grew cold, and began to change their Sentiments. In a Word, they were resolved to desert their new *Master*, and cast themselves at the Feet of their lawful *Sovereign*. The *Grandees*, who had most affected *Conde's* Interest, laid down their *Offices*. The Foreign Armies of *Spaniards* and *Lorrainers* retired out of the *Kingdom*. The Citizens of *Paris* sent a Deputation, consisting of Sixty-six Persons of Honour, to invite the *King* to the City, and assure him of their future Allegiance. All the Officers of the *Militia* did the like. The *King* being satisfy'd with the timely Penitence of his Subjects, and having commanded some preparatory Alterations in *Places of Trust*, entered this City on the Twenty-first of the last *Moon*, with the Joy and Acclamation which could express the Love of his People, and the Regret they had laboured under during his Absence.

Thou seest, Illustrious *Minister*, that though by the Artifices of a *Faction*, a *King* may be rendered odious to his Subjects, be banished from his *Palace*, and have the Gates of his City shut against him, as befel to this *King*; Yet the Inconveniences they feel, in taking up Arms against him, sooner or later bring them to Repentance; and they are glad to court his Return, whom but a while ago they forced away by their Undutifulness, to gratify the Ambition of a bold young *Prince of the Blood*, who promised, and ventured all things in

in hopes of a Crown. For it cannot be supposed, That the Prince of Conde had less Aims when he first began this War; tho' his Pretences were specious, only to remove Cardinal Mazarini, and other evil Ministers from the King, and to protect th: French from the Machinations of Spanish and Italian Counsels; whilst it is evident, That all along he and his Party have been supported by the King of Spain in their Rebellion. One would wonder how the French, a sensible and witty Nation, could be thus imposed upon. But the Arabian Proverb says, *There are none so blind, as those who wilfully shut their Eyes.*

Yet whatever Stupidity reigns among the Franks, methinks nothing but Light and Reason ought to appear in the Actions of the Mussulmans. I am confounded to hear of the Rebellions, in Syria and Egypt. Will they never give Rest to the Banner of the Prophet! Must the supreme Minister be ever employ'd in proclaiming the Nestorium? What Offence has been given to the Baja of Damascus, or to him of Cairo?

Sage President of the Imperial City, I am abash'd before the Infidels, when I hear these tragical Reports out of the East.

But what can be expected, when the Manners of the Faithful are quite estranged from those of their Fathers? The Mussulmans almost out-do the Franks in Vice and Debauchery.

When thou readest this, draw thy Scymitar and make a Scabbard of the next Man who mutters a Word against our lawful Sovereign.

Paris, 26th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1651.

LETTER IX.

To Dgnet Oglou.

I Tell thee, I am neither melancholy nor merry, but in a Kind of Mungrel Humour, between both. I am half *Democritus*, and t'other Half *Heraclitus*; being equally dispos'd to laugh and weep at the Vanity of all Things here below. That Thought touches me sensibly, yet not enough to carry me into Extremes. The Misery and Happiness of the whole Life of Mortals, are Themes scarce worth a Passion. Whatever we endure as an *Evil*, or possess as a *Good*, are both so short, that as one need not sink us to an *Excess of Grief*, so neither does the other deserve a *Paroxism of Joy*. A Sigh or a Tear are enough for the first, and a Smile is too much for the last. My Mind at present is an *Equilibrium*.

What signifies the Birth of the greatest *Monarch*, or that he can boast of a long Descent of Kings his *Progenitors*? He is born to Labour and Trouble as well as other Men; and all the charming Pleasures that attend a *Crown* are scarce sufficient to recompense his Cares and Fatigues, his Hazards and Toils, and the perpetual Risques he runs both in Peace and War.

If from the Cradle he make an early Step to a Throne, 'tis but a mock Honour to be crown'd with a *Wreath of Briars*, squeez'd and press'd into his tender Temples by the deceitful Hands of his Guardians and Ministers, who strive only to lay the Foundation of their own Honour in his Ruin, by improving the Time of his *Minority*, and making Oppression chymical; that, during

their present Authority, they may expect the *Life*, and *Elixir* of his Subjects Wealth, and hoard it in their own Coffers, leaving only the Lees to him when he comes of Age, and these generally compounded with the Ill-will of his People. I wish the Case prove not the same in our present Sovereign *Sultan Mahomet*; who, thou knowest, was lifted to his Father's Throne before his Time, and by Methods which cannot be justify'd: It was the *Musti's Plot*, who is the *Oracle of the Laws*; and so the *Musulmaus* acquiesced. But mark the End; such *Treasons* seldom escape unpunished. Tho' *Sultan Ibrahim* was depos'd and imprison'd, (not to mention that which grates the Ears of any loyal Ottoman) though his eldest Son be plac'd on his Throne to serve the Ends of a *Faction*; yet a Younger than he may live to revenge the Wrongs that are done to his Father, and restore the Empire of the *Faithful* to its pristine Grandeur. There are now above three Years elaps'd since the Change of Affairs at the *Seraglio*. In the mean Time dost thou not observe the Discontents of the People? Is there not a general Coldness and Neutrality to be discern'd in the Conversation of those who, at first, were most forward to approve the *Musti's Proceedings*? Men begin every where to reflect on the present *Revolution*, and its fatal Consequences. The *Venetian War*, they say, has quite impoverish'd the Empire. Decay of Trade, Want of Money, and a Thousand other Things are the daily Complaints in *Constantinople*: This I am told from very good Hands, Men of several Nations, Merchants who trade in that City, Persons altogether unbyass'd. They, as Strangers, have been inquisitive, during their Residence there, into the Humours of the People, to find how the *Musulmans* stand affected to the present State of the *Ottoman Affairs*. I approve

prove not the Presumption of those *Infidels*, yet make use of it to inform myself of several material Passages, which I could not otherwise learn at this Distance from the *august Port*.

They tell me, The Soldiers murmur that so many Thousands of Men have been sacrific'd in *Candia* and *Dalmatia*; whilst what they gain in the *Island* they lose on the *Continent*: for it seems, the *Venetians* are still too hard for us one Way or other. They grumble also for Want of their due Pay, and that they have not Bread enough to keep them from Starving. A certain *Greek* assur'd me, he had heard several of the *Spahi's* swear solemnly, That it was agreed among them, not to go into *Dalmatia* the next *Campaign*. But this I took as a Strain of the *Grecian*'s natural Faculty, who, thou knowest, are much given to Romancing. However, I hear enough both from them and other Travellers of *East* and *West*, to convince me, That some of the *Grandees* at the *Imperial City* are in a tottering Condition.

All which serves but to confirm my first Discourse, that hardly any Thing on Earth is worth a Thought, since all Things are of so short Duration.

In a Word, the World seems to be a *Garden*, intermingled with *Roses* and *Weeds*. The first are so close encompas'd with Thorns, that a Man cannot gather 'em without wounding himself: And, if there be more Ease in cropping the latter, yet they are unwholesome, and stink; putting a Man to as frequent Purifications, as the Tinies he touches 'em.

Let thou and I, dear *Dgnet*, pass along the *Alleys* of this *Garden*, view her *Beauties* and *Deformities* with an even Mind: not putting ourselves to the Fatigue of gathering her *Flowers*, or suffering ourselves to be tempted with her *softer Pleasures*.

196 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.

But let every Thing we see and hear in this *enchanted Ground* serve the Ends of our Contemplation, being stedfastly mindful of this Truth, *That all those Things, which appear so gay and full of Charms, are nothing but mere empty Ideas and fleeting Shadows of that substantial and permanent Pleasure, which has her Residence only in Paradise.*

Thou may'st tell the *Kaimacham*, our Friend, that now the King of France begins to play the *Monarch* on the Bottom of his own Wit and Courage, without the Assistance or Counsel of Tutors. He has brought the *Parliament* to an absolute Compliance with his Will, having purged that *Senate* of disaffected Members, and banish'd from the Court the *Duke of Orleans*, who pretended a Right to rule his *Sovereign*. In the mean time, the *Prince of Cende* has taken *Rethel*, and *St. Menehoud*, whilst *Barcelona* is surrender'd to the *Spaniards*. Thus what is gain'd in one Point, is lost in another. Doubtless there is nothing stable on Earth.

Paris, 8th of the 11th Moon,
of the Year 1652.

LETTER X.

To Melec Amet.

THIS Adventure, and miraculous Escape over the *Danube*, puts me in mind of a certain *French Nobleman* of the *Prince of Conde's Party*, who last *Summer* being closely pursued by some of the *King's Horse*, and himself excellently mounted, leap'd Hedges and Ditches to avoid

avoid Captivity. At length they had chas'd him into the Corner of the Land, from whence it was impossible for him to escape but by Swimming o'er a small Arm of the Sea. What Risque will not a Man run for the Love of Liberty? This Person, like an o'er-heated Stag, perceiving his *Hunters* closeat his Heels, boldly leap'd on Horseback in to the Sea, chufing rather to perish in the Waters, than to fall into his *Enemies* Hands.

None were so hardy as to follow him through the uncertain Waves. However, his *Horse*, being of matchless Strength, carried him safe over to the oppofite Shore. As soon as he arrived at the next Town, where he had many Friends, he related this wonderful Passage. But, instead of cherishing his *Horse* for so faithful and invaluable a Service, he drew his Sword, and immediately kill'd the Beast that sav'd his Life, saying, He did it for the Sake of Fame, being resolv'd that his *Horse* should never perform the like Service to any other Mortal.

This was an ungrateful Caprice, and far from the Morality of Sultan Selim, the Son Bajazet, who, when his trusty *Horse* Carabuluc had once sav'd his Life by his extraordinary Swiftneſſ, he in Token of his Thankfulneſſ, built a Stable on purpose for him, in a large Enclosure of Meadows, allowing a *Pension* to a *Groom* to wait on the meritorious *Beast*, and gave him his free Delight in all Things as long as he liv'd, commanding that he should never more be forced to labour or travel. And to compleat the Happiness of the *Beast*, he cull'd out ſome of the beauteous Mares of Arabia to accompany him, charging also, that the Doors of the Stable should be always open for the *Horse* to go in or out, and range when and where he pleas'd. This was a Generosity worthy of an Eastern Monarch, whom

as thy Letter informs me, thou hast in Part imitated.

But such is some Men's Ambition and vain Desire to be talk'd of, that they care not by what barbarous Methods they accomplish their Aim : It was a Motive of this Nature which tempted *Erostratus* to set Fire to the famous *Temple of Ephesus*; which had been two Hundred Years in building, and was number'd among the *Seven Wonders of this World*.

This happen'd on the very Night that *Alexander the Great* was born. And the Villain being ask'd, why he committed so destructive a Sacrilege, answer'd, " That it was to acquire an immortal Fame by so stupendous a Wickedness, " since he could not hope to be recorded for his Virtue.

Plutarch mentions a Jest that was made on this Destruction of *Diana's Temple*. For it was common in every Body's Mouth, That the Goddess being call'd that Night to the Labour of *Olympias*, the Mother of *Alexander*, could not be present at Home to save her House from burning. For the Gentiles believ'd, That *Diana*, (whom they also call'd *Lucina*) was invisibly assistant at the Birth of Children.

However, the Priests made no Jest on't; but ran up and down howling and making Gashes in their Flesh, presaging, that *Fate* was that Day busy'd in signing the Decree of *Asia's Ruin*. This is certain, that that very Night the Man was born who was destin'd to subdue all *Asia*, and on the Ruins of the *Persian Empire*, raise the Monarchy of the *Macedonians*. However the Villain who burnt the *Temple* had not his Desire; for it was decreed throughout all *Asia*, that his Name should never be mention'd in *History*, or any publick Writings.

It is recorded of a certain *Governor* of a City in *Italy* that being on the *Top* of an high *Tower* with only the *Pope*, the *German Emperor*, and an *Ambassador* from *Venice* in his Company, he was tempted to throw the two former over the *Battlements* as they were taking a *Survey* of the City ; which he might have easily done, for they were both aged, and incapable of resisting his Strength. This Passage he confess'd to his *ghostly Father* ; and being ask'd, what induced him to think of such a horrid *Treason*? He answer'd, " That it might be said, He did a Thing which never was done before, nor in all Probability would ever be done again ; since no Prince, having heard such a Story, would ever venture himself into the same Danger without a sufficient Guard of his own." But however, he had not Resolution enough to go through with his Project.

I hear thou art like to acquire Fame by other Methods than these, being in a fair Way to rise by thy *Virtues* to some considerable Employments in the *Empire*: for which I equally rejoice with thyself.

In the mean time, 'twill perhaps be obliging to tell thee some News out of these Parts, which will make thy Company welcome to the *Grandees* : They love to converse with Men who can furnish 'em with Intelligence of *Foreign Affairs*.

The freshest Discourse, here, is of the Imprisonment of the *Cardinal de Retz*, who was arrested by the King's Order on the nineteenth of this *Moon*. What his Crime is I cannot inform thee, unless it be that he is an Enemy to *Cardinal Mazarini*. People generally give him the Character of a very honest Man ; but thou know'st *Honesty* is counted a *Vice* in the *Courts* of these *Western Princes*. The *Crafty* are the only Men of *Virtue* and *Merit* among the *Infidels*.

200 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.

Thou may'st also report for a Certainty, That the *Spaniards* have taken *Dunkirk* in *Flanders*, and *Cazal* in the *Dukedom of Mantua*. This Town is said to be the *Key* of all *Italy*: I cannot tell thee which is the *Lock* it belongs to; nor, I believe, they themselves. But this I observe, that when the King of *France* sits down before any Place with his Army, whoever has the *Key*, neither *Locks* nor *Bolts* can keep him out long. And 'tis ten to one if he do not find an Entrance into this Place again very speedily, when the *Spanish King* has pleas'd himself for a while with an imaginary Possession of it.

I conclude my Letter just at the Hour when the *old Year* expires, according to the Account of the *Christians*, wishing thee a *Scene of New Felicities*.

Paris, 31st of the 12th Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XI.

To the same.

Having the Opportunity of a Day or two more before the *Post* goes out of Town, I make use of it to ask thee, Whether there be any Notice taken in your *Parts* of a *Comet* newly appearing above the *Orb of the Sun*? It has not been observed here till within these few Nights. And the *Astronomers*, notwithstanding the Coldness of the Season (which I assure thee is sharp enough) are very busy with their *Telescopes*, to pry into the Figure of this *Meteor*, and observe its Motions,

Motion. They take great Pains, and endure all the Rigour of Frost and Snow, in Hopes of making some new Discovery.

The Vulgar look on it as a great *Prodigy*: There are a Thousand Opinions among them about the Consequences: Every Body sets up for a *judicial Astrologer*. Nay, the *Learned* themselves, and such as are esteem'd great *Philosophers*, cannot agree in their Judgment concerning it. Some assert that the *Matter of the Heavens* is subject to *Corruption* and Change, and that this *Comet* is generated after that Manner: Whilst others hold a contrary Opinion. They are all divided, and dispute only in as *unnitelligible Terms* as the *Languages of America* are to us of this *Continent*. They amuse one another, and themselves, with far-fetch'd Words: And all this while, for aught I know, that the wisest among 'em may be as much under a Mistake as those who never study'd such Things. All the Instruments of the *Opticks* are sought out to help their Sights; and yet they may be as much in the *Dark* as the *Men in Plato's Cave*. It is an *Article* of my Faith, that we Mortals know very little of those far-distant *Beings*. But these *Franks* are the most opinionated People in the World: No Man has the Modesty to allow another so much Right to Reason as himself. Every one sets up for a *Dogmatist*, and requires the Intellects of all others to be resigned to his; tho' perhaps that be only form'd by the Rules of his Parents, the Impressions of his early Years, the Force of Education, the Fashion of his Country, or by some notable Accident in his Life: All which are equally liable to Falshood and Truth. How many *Sects* were there of the *ancient Philosophers*, stiffly defending their several Opinions? One says, the *Heavens* are made of *Brais*; another of *Iron*; a third of *Smoke*. This will

have 'em to be solid, that fluid : There is no End of their Controversies.

In the mean time no Man knows what they are made for, or what is the Figure of the *World* ; whether round or square, or beyond all Dimensions ; whether Matter be divisible or indivisible in the last *Atom*. Who can assure me, if there be only one *World*, or whether there may not as well be a Thousand Millions ? Whether the *Stars* be *Opake Bodies* as this *Earth*, and inhabited, or no ? I tell thee again, there is no Certainty of these Things. Man's Senses are too weak, his Imagination too fail, and all his Faculties too short to comprehend the *Works* of the *Omnipotent*, who alone is *wise and perfect in Science*.

Wilt thou have my Opinion of this *Comet* ? I am apt to think 'tis some such *Globe* of *combustible Matter* as our *Earth* appears to be, and perhaps burden'd with as many *Sinners*, that either by the *Course of Nature*, or *Decree of Destiny*, the enclos'd *Fire* has broke its *Bounds*, and spread its consum-ing Flame o'er the *Surface* ; which embodying themselves in the *Pyramid* of *Smoke*, arising from so vast a *Conflagration*, cause that *Appearance* which we call the *Tail* of the *Blazing-Star*. And, for aught I know, after the same Manner shall all our *Globe* appear to the *Inhabitants* of those *remote Worlds* at our *Day of Judgment*.

I am not positive in these Matters, nor will I shut up my *Soul* from future Lights ; but leaving Things as I find 'em, full of *Mystery* and double *Paces*, I will expect no better Fate than that of *Socrates*, That as I have liv'd, so shall I die in Doubt, only hoping for plenary Satisfaction in the next *World*.

Paris, 2d of the 1st Moon,
of the 1652.

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LETTER XII.

To Pesteli Hali, his Brother, Master
of the Grand Seignior's Customs.

NOW thou beginnest to reap the *Fruits* of thy Travels : May'st thou live to have a full Harvest. I esteem myself infinitely obliged to the illustrious *Bassa*, our Countryman, for this particular Friendship in this Business. 'Tis true, thy own Merits were a sufficient Recommendation : But what Light can a *Candle* give that is shut up close in a *dark Lanthorn*? So thick was the *Veil* which thy own *Modesty* had drawn o'er the *Splendor* of the most accomplish'd *Virtue*.

Son of my Mother, let not what I have said, pass for the Words of a Flatterer. Thou knowest I am as free from that Vice, as I am from Envy. 'Tis Affection only guides my Pen, when I tell thee, I heartily rejoice in my Brother's Prosperity ; and that the *Grand Seignior* has a *faithful Servant*. I hope that *Sovereign* of *Sovereigns* will, in Time, find Reason to acknowlege to the noble *Kerker Hassân* the good Office he has done him, in presenting such a *Slave*. Let no Error of thine baulk my Expectation.

'Twill be an eternal Honour to the *House* and *Tribe* from which we descend, if, by acquitting thyself fairly in this Post, our great *Master* shall think thee worthy of a more *sublime Station*. Therefore esteem this only as a *Tryal* of thy *Fidelity*, and how far thou art capable of serving the *Sultan*. Be industrious but not affected in disclosing thy Abilities. Observe a *Gradation* ; for the *flowret Steps* of *Greatness*, are the most secure. Aim not to be *rich* and *mighty* on a sudden.

swift Rises are often attended with precipitate Falls. If in other Cases 'tis commendable to be niggardly of Time, and squeeze every Minute to an Improvement of Virtue ; yet thou wilt find it expedient to follow other *Maxims*, in the Way of growing Great : And that to be liberal, in Years of Patience, will be no unprofitable Frugality in the main ; since what is soonest got, is generally short in the Possession ; and he, that monopolizes *Honours or Wealth*, is most Times envied to his Ruin.

Nature itself shall convince thee of this, if thou wilt but contemplate her most *obvious Works*. Cast thy Eye on the *Oak* among the *Plants*: What *Vegetable* is more permanent, or of greater Service to Men ? Yet the *Tree* of so vast a Bulk, in whose aged hollow Trunk I have seen sixteen Men sitting round a Table, under whose wide-spread Branches the *House* of *Erom Eb'niel Eben Sherophaim*, the *chief Emir* of *Arabia*, is built and stands at this Day. I say, this *Tree* in its first Original, was not so big as the *Thumb* of thy *Right-hand*: And, if *Naturalists* speak *Truth*, 'twas a Hundred Years a growing to these Dimensions, as many in a fix'd and flourishing Condition, and that it will not take up a less Time in decaying to its last Rottenness.

They say also, That an *Elephant*, the biggest and strongest of all the *Beasts* on the *Earth*, lives two Hundred Years, and continues increasing in its Stature the greatest Part of that Term. The like they relate of *Crocodiles* and *Dragons*.

But not to tire thee with Examples of this Nature, let us consider, that whatsoever is great and durable among Men, whatsoever is illustrious and excellent, is slow in the Production, and makes not hasty Leaps to Maturity. View all the *Monarchies* that have made so much Noise on *Earth*.

Earth, and thou will find, that, in Porportion to the Time of their growing Greatness, was the Term of their Duration. How swift was the *Rise* and *Fall of the Persian Empire?* Equally precipitate was that of the *Macedonians.* None could ever boast of so permanent and universal a Sway as the *City of Rome*, of which it is commonly said, *Rome was not built in a Day.*

To come nearer Home: How lasting and perpetually victorious is the *sacred Empire of the Mussulmans?* Yet it took its *Rise* from very *small Beginnings*, met with frequent Repulses, and has made a slow Progression to the present *formidable Height of Sovereign Power* it now possesses: For, thou knowest, this is the thousandth, sixtieth and third Year, since the *Holy Flight of the Messenger of GOD.*

What I have said may be apply'd, with Proportion to Mens personal Advances in the *Honours and Fortunes* of this *World.* Be content therefore with thy *Seasons* wherein *Destiny* shall think fit to raise thee, and strive not to out-run thy *Fate.*

All the News I can tell thee is, that *Cardinal Mazarini* return'd the 13th of the last *Moon* from his second *Banishment*; which thou may'st report for a *Truth* to the *Ministers of State.*

We are all *Exiles* here on *Earth.* GOD restore us to a *Region* more agreeable, and admit us to the *Careesses* of our *Friends in Paradise.*

Paris, 25th of the 3d *Moen,*
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XIII.

To Kerker Hassan, Bassa.

THE Blessings of GOD and his *Prophets* descend upon thee from a thousand Sources. Thou art a true Friend, and our whole Family are obliged to thee for Favours which have no Number: But none more than my Brother and I; Our Engagements to thee are equal; since what Kindness thou hast shewed to him, in recommending him to the *Sultan's* Favour and to a Place of Honour and Profit, I take as done to myself, we being naturally Sharers in each others Prosperity, or adverse Fortune; for such is the Method of strict *Relations* and *Friendships*. And I have a particular Reason to thank thee, because it was at my Instance thou promoted'st him. Yet, though he is my Brother, I should not be so partial as to say these Things in his Behalf, did I not know him to be a Man of Merit. For Places of Trust ought not to be bestow'd for Favour or Affection. We are bound to sacrifice all *private Regards* to the *Interest* of the *Grand Seignior*; and not act like the French who get Offices of the greatest Importance many Times by being of a *Faction*, or *Party*, opposite to their *King*.

Since the Return of *Cardinal Mazarini* to this Court, which was in the foregoing *Moon*, the *King* has reform'd many Abuses of this Kind. He begins to feel his own Strength and Authority every Day more and more.

In the *Moon* of December dy'd *Cardinal Richlieu's* Brother, who was *Bishop* of *Lyon*, and *Grand Almoner of France*. The *King* has bestow'd the Honours

Honours on Cardinal Antonio Barberini, who took Sanctuary in this Court, from the Persecutions of the present Roman Pontiff, almost ten Years ago. He has always espoused the King of France's Interest in Rome. And the grateful Monarch receiv'd him with much Affection ; and, as an additional Honour, has made him a Knight of the Holy Spirits. This is the chiefest Order of Knighthood in France.

It is freshly reported here, that the Duke of Newburgh, a great Prince in Germany, is dead. They talk of certain Prodigies that have been lately seen in England, Ireland, and other Parts of Europe, as raining of warm Bleod, Tin, and Copper. And 'tis affirm'd for certain, that three Suns were lately seen at Dublin, the chief City of Ireland.

There has been a Sea-Combat between the English and Hollanders on the Coast of Italy. Wherein they say, the Dutch had the Victory, having sunk two of their Enemies Ships, and taken one, without any considerable Loss on their own Side.

Here is no other News stirring at present, worth the Knowledge of a Mussulman Grandee. The Eyes of all the Western Nazarenes are fix'd on that Refuge of the World where thou residest, and on the Actions of our invincible Vizir in Candia.

They discourse of some Overtures of Peace, which that great General has made to the Venetians, if they will forthwith surrender the City of Candia to the victorious Osmans.

If this be true, one would think so great Clemency must needs tempt the proud Infidels to Submission and Compliance. But, if Destiny has otherwise decreed, I wish they may feel the Force of our Arms, which appear more keen than even

208 LETTERS Writ by Vol. IV.
even the Scythe of Time, that Devourer of all
Things.

Paris, 11th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XIV.

To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew at
Vienna.

HY last Letter speaks thee at once willing
to be enlightened, yet tenacious of thy old
Prepossessions. I wonder not at the Difficulty thou
findest in shaking off the *Precepts* of thy *Rabbi's*,
those *Religious Triflers*. The Influence of Educa-
tion is as forcible as that of our Birth: And the
Habits that are rooted in us in our tender Years,
are harder to be displanted, than the inherent Af-
fections of our Blood: This is signified by the Ara-
bian Proverb, which says, *The Tutors of Youth
have an Ascendant over the Stars of their Nati-
vity*.

I know it has been esteem'd the peculiar Glory
of thy Nation, that you have been rigid Observ-
ers of the *Traditions* of your *Fathers*: From
which, rather than deviate a Tittle, there have
not been wanting such as freely expos'd them-
selves, and have bravely endur'd Racks, Scourg-
ings, Burnings, and all Sorts of Torments, even
the most exquisitely cruel Deaths, that the Malice
of *Tyrants* could invent. But do not I know also
that, some of the most weighty Points of your
Law, your Zeal has exceeded your Prudence?
I speak not of the private Bigotry of one Man,
or a few; but of the *Representative Body* of
your whose *Nation*. How foolishly superstitious
were

were your Armies, in the Days of *Mattathias*, when being assaulted by their Enemies on the *Sabbath-Day*, they refused to draw a Sword in their own Defence, and so were all cut off by the Army of *Antiochus*? This is no invidious Remark of your *Adversaries* in *Religion*, but the Observation of *Josephus*, a Man of the same *Faith*, and sprung from the Stock of *Israel* as well as thyself.

Now tell me thy Opinion, did your *Fathers* do well in thus sacrificing themselves and the whole Interest of *Israel* to a mistaken *Punctilio* of that Obedience they owe the *Law*, or no? If thou allowest the former, then *Mattathias* did wickedly in making a *Decree*, that from thenceforth it should be lawful on the *Sabbath-Day* to resist their Enemies; and all the *Jews* were guilty of many notorious Breaches of the *Law*, in obeying this *Decree*, and fighting on the *Sabbath-Day*. But if thou say'st, they did ill in not fighting, tho' at a prohibited Time, and prohibited under the several *Curses*, then it follows, that there is no Point of our *Law* which may not, nay, which ought not to be dispensed with, and give Way to the Interest of *State*, and the Good of the *Commonwealth*. So that, at this Rate, the *Religion*, for which you are all so zealous, will appear to be but a *Form of Government*, *divinely contrived* for *human Regards*. I do not call in Question the miraculous Delivery of your *Law* on Mount *Sinai*. Suffer me to plead without Suspicion of Partiality: I do not go about to invalidate the *Testimony* of *Moses* and the *Prophets*. Doubtless the most *High* came down through the *Heaven*, attended with *Myriads* of *Angels*, and thirty-two Thousand Chariots of Fire; and, when he stood on the Top of the Mountain, the *Rear* of his *Train* had not pass'd the *Silver Gates* of the *Moon*. The *Sun* appear'd in his Circuit, as one astonish'd; he blush'd,

and

and fled away from the eternal, Brightness, not able to endure the *Lustre* of a *Glory* so far surpassing his own. The Stars were dazzled at the *immortal Splendor*, and mistook their Course ; they ran one against another in their affrighted Careers. And as a lasting *Memorial* of that glorious *Descent*, the Angels left their bright *Impressions* of their *Footsteps* in the *Path* ; that *heavenly Road* is to this Day distinguish'd from all the rest of the *Sky* by its *Whiteness*, which makes the *Astronomers* call it **THE MILKY WAY.**

The *Nations* of the *Earth* were amaz'd at the tremendous Vision and Noise ; for the Mountain was all on *Fire*, whole *Flames* reach'd up to the *Clouds*, and its *Smoak* to the *Mid-Heaven*. The *Globe* trembled and quak'd at the dreadful *Thunderings*, and the *Lightnings* penetrated the *Abyss* of *Hell*. The *infernal Spirits* were startled at the uncouth *Flashes* ; and ask'd one another, *If the Day of Judgment were come ?* The *Waters* hid themselves in their *Fountains*, and the *Ocean* utter'd a deep *Murmur*. Every *Thing* in *Nature* was surpriz'd with *Wonder* and *Dread* ; and *Moses* himself, when he came down from the *Mountain*, was all transform'd into *Light*.

Thou seest, *Nathan*, I am no *Infidel*, but believe as thou dost, that the *Law* of *Moses* was brought down from *Heaven*. But does is therefore follow, that this *Law* is *universal* and *eternal*? Can none be *saved* but the Sons of *Israel*, and such as are *proselyted* to their *Religion*? Doubtless this is an *Error* as thou thyself wilt acknowledge, when thou hast well examin'd the *Matter*. Remove thy Post a little, if it be only in *Imagination* : Rise from the Feet of thy *Doctors*, who have instill'd into thee *Prejudices* against all the Sons of *Adam*, except those of your own *Race*. Stand aloof for a while, and look round about thee to

the

the four Winds ; but fix thine Eye, on the East, for from thence *Wisdom* takes her *Origin*. Did not the same *God*, who created the *Jews*, also create all the *Nations* on the *Earth*? And canst thou be so blind and obdurate as to think, That *Sovereignty Merciful* made so many *Millions of Souls* on purpose to damn them ? Or that it should be imputed to them for *Sin*, that they were not born of the *Seed of Jacob* ? Was it in their Power to chuse the *Father* that should beget them, or the *Mother* that should conceive them ? How absurd are the Consequences of this narrow Opinion ? It is an unpardonable *Pride Malice*, thus to contemn and judge those that are compounded of the same Ingredients as yourselves.

Doubtless *GOD* has sent *Prophets* into all *Nations*, to guide them into the *right Way*, and not into the *Way of Infidels*. Those who believe the *Prophets*, and obey their *Precepts*, shall be saved : For they preach the *Unity* of the *Divine Essence*, the *Resurrection* of the *Dead*, the *Day of Judgment*, the *Joys of Paradise*, and the *Torments of the Damn'd*. They teach the *Necessity* of *Justice*, *Purity*, and *good Works* ; exhorting all to practise the *Golden Rule*, without entangling their *Minds* in endless *Niceties*, which are but the *Superfetation* of *Piety*, the *excrementitious Burdens* of a *religious Life*. Such are most of the troublesome and ridiculous *Ceremonies* observed by the *Zealots* of your *Law*, at which I have known the wise Sort of *Jews* to laugh. These little *Superstitions*, like unprofitable *Suckers*, exhaust the *Vitals* of *Religion*, and leave it only a *sapless Trunk*, from which no *Fruit* can be expected. Were they commanded in the *Law of Moses*, something might be pleaded in their Defence ; but, as they are only the *Dreams* of your *Rabbi's*, a wise Man would beware how he put on a needless *Yoke*,

Yoke, the Stratagem of your Crafty Guides, to keep you in Subjection, and a servile Awe of their Authority, and a religious Timorousness of you know not what.

Thy Letter replies to this by Anticipation : For supposing that I should argue thus, and charge you with adding *Traditions* of your own to the *positive Injunctions* of the *Law*, thou tellst me, That those are greatly mistaken, who think, that all which was deliver'd to *Moses* in the *Mount* was written in the *two Tables*, or compriz'd even in the *Pentateuch*, as if the *Prophet* spent those *forty Days*, and *Nights* only in keeping of *Geese*. For it is evident, say'st thou, That, if GOD had nothing else to give him but the *Written Law*, he might have dispatch'd him in an *Hour* or a *Day* at most. Therefore thou addest, That by *Day* he gave him the *Written Law*, and by *Night* the *mysterious Explanation* of it, call'd, the *Oral Law* : which *Explanation* *Moses* taught by *Word of Mouth* to *Joshua*, his *Successor* ; *Joshua* to the *Seventy-two Seniors* ; and that they transmitted this *Oral Traditionalary Comment* down to their *Posterity*, even to the last of the *Prophets*, from whom the great *Banhedrim* receiv'd it. After this every one deliver'd it to his *Son*, as he had receiv'd it from his *Ancestors* ; and so it continues to this Day to be the *Rule* of your *Lives*, in those Cases where the *Written Law* is silent. I tell thee, *Nathan*, There appears a great Shew of Reason in what thou say'st : And it cannot be suppos'd, That *Moses* spent all that Time only in receiving the *Written Law*. But on the other Side, I cannot believe that the *eternal Mind* was busied so many Days in prescribing those ridiculous *Rules* and *Ceremonies* which are found in the *Talmud*, and the *Writings* of your *Rabbi's*. If thou can't convince me of that, I will cease to persuade thee to a Change.

I have

I have a great deal more to say, but the Hour
of the Post calls on me to conclude my Letter.
In my next I will fully answer all thy Arguments.
In the mean time, let not Custom, and the *Dictates*
of the Synagogue, supplant thy Reason, but remem-
ber thou art a *Man*.

Paris, 17th of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XV.

To the Sublimely Wise, the Seignior of
Excellent Dignity, Abul Rccowawn,
Grand Almaoner to the Sultan.

THOU art plac'd on a high Seat eminent
among the *Faithful*; and the Eyes of the
Distress'd are fix'd on thee. Thou art the *Patron*
of all the Miserable. To thee, as to a *Sanctuary*,
flies the Man, whose Misfortunes have bereav'd
him of all other *Hope*; whose drooping Spirits
can find no Comfort from the rest of Mortals.
His last and only Refuge is to thee, who art the
faithful Steward of the *Grand Seignior's* Liberali-
ties. Let not too much Prudence supersede thy
Charity. The Wicked and the Innocent have
equal Access to thee: And it ought to be so; for
no Man at first can distinguish between the one
and the other by their outward Aspect. Yet a
little Examination and Converse will shew the
Difference.

There are those who get large Possessions un-
der the Masque of Poverty. There are impud-
ient *Beggars*, who make a Trade of imposing on
human

human Compassion, and sport themselves in this humble Method of cheating People of their Money ; whilst, imagining they bestow it on Persons really indigent, it is thrownaway on Counterfeits, *Villains* and *Infidels*.

On the other Side, I have seen true Objects of Pity, Men reduc'd to the last Extremities, who would rather perish, than expose their Condition to any, save the *Great* and *Noble*. They esteem such as be wise Men, generous, and considerate of the Accidents which commonly befal Mortals. They think, to these they may freely unbosom themselves, tell their Wants, and claim Relief, without the Hazard of a Reproach, which wounds more deeply than a short Denial.

Thou may'st know them by the Modesty which appears in their Faces (*says the holy Prophet*) and that they are soon repuls'd. To such as these, give plentiful *Alms*, and do not repine. For it is as a profitable *Merchandise*, sent to remote Countries, which tho' ventur'd on the uncertain Waters, yet in Time, by the special Blessings of *Heaven*, shall return with seven-fold Interest.

Nay, give to all that ask : For it is better to misplace our Charity on nine unworthy Persons, than to deny an *Alms* to one that his really in need. Besides, it is not for the Honour of a *Sovereign Monarch*, that any Person in Distress should depart from his *Court*, sad or discontented for Want of Relief.

I have in some of my Letters glanc'd at the Vices of these *Western Nazarenes*; and have not been altogether silent as to their *Virtues*. Among which, their *Charity* is very conspicuous.

The *French* relate a pretty Passage of a certain *Cardinal*, a very good Man, and one that, by the Multitude of his generous *Actions*, gave Occasion

casion for the *World* to call him, the *Patron of the Poor*.

This *Ecclesiastick Prince* had a constant Custom, once or twice a Week, to give publick Audience to all indigent People in the Hall of his Palace, and relieve every one according to their varions Necessities, or the Motions of his own Bounty.

One Day a poor Widow, encourag'd with the Fame of his Generosity, came into the Hall of this *Cardinal*, with her only Daughter, a beautiful Maid about Fifteen Years of Age. When her Turn came to be heard, among the Crowd of Petitioners, the *Cardinal* discerning the Marks of an extraordinary Modesty in her Face and Carriage, as also in her Daughter, he encourag'd her to tell her Wants freely. She blushing, and not without Tears thus address'd herself to him : "My Lord, I owe for the Rent of my House Five Crowns, and such is my Misfortune, that I have no other Means to pay it, save what would break my Heart, since my Landlord threatens to force me to it ; that is, To prostitute this my only Daughter, whom I have hitherto with great Care educated in Virtue, and an Abhorrence of that odious Crime. What I beg of your Eminence is, That you would please to interpose your sacred Authority, and protect us from the Violence of this cruel Man, 'till by our honest Industry we can procure the Money for him.

The *Cardinal*, mov'd with Admiration of the Woman's Virtue and innocent Modesty, bid her be of good Courage.. Then he immediately writ a Biller, and giving it to the Widow's Hands, Go, said he, to my Steward with this Paper, and be shall deliver thee Five Crowns to pay thy Rent.

The poor Woman overjoy'd, and returning the *Cardinal* a Thousand Thanks, went directly to his Steward, and gave him the Note :

Which

Which when he had read, he told out Fifty Crowns. She astonish'd at the Meaning of it, and fearing this was only the Steward's Trick to try her Honesty, refus'd to take above Five, saying, *She ask'd the Cardinal for no more, and she was sure 'twas some Mistake.*

On the other Side, the Steward insisted on his Master's Order, not daring to call it in Question. But all the Arguments he could use, were insufficient to prevail on her to take any more than Five Crowns. Wherefore, to end the Controversy, he offer'd to go back with her to the Cardinal, and refer it to him. When they came before the munificent Prince, and he was fully inform'd of the Business ; 'Tis true, said he, *I mistook in writing Fifty Crowns ; give me the Paper, and I will rectify it.* Thereupon he wrote again, saying thus to the Woman : *So much Candour and Virtue deserves a Recompence ; Here, I have order'd you Five Hundred Crowns ; what you can spare of it, lay up as a Dowry to give with your Daughter in Marriage.*

If I mistake not, this Cardinal was call'd Farnese. But, whatever his Name was, this was an Action truly Heroick, and which has but few Paralells.

It will be much to the Glory and Interest of the Shining Porte, if thou sometimes, by an extraordinary Largeſſ, raise the Fortune of deserving Men ; and put them in a Capacity to serve the Grand Seignior : At least, such Bounty will oblige them not to disserve him.

Among the rest, permit me, to recommend the Case of Ebnol Barwana Kayemus, thy Countryman : He was once Professor of a Timariot, but was turn'd out by Sultan Ibrahim, to gratify a Creature of Scbechir Para : Thou know'st the Life of that infamous Woman. I say no more.

Paris, 2d of the 5th Moon,

of the Year 1653.

LET-

LETTER XVI.

To the Captain Baffa.

THOU that art a Man of *War*, delightest, no doubt, to hear of Combats and Battles: And I to tell thee, that since the Beginning of the *World* there have never been known such dreadful *Sea-Fights*, as during the present *War* between the *English* and *Dutch*. It seems there is an Emulation sprung up in the latter: They grudge the Inhabitants of *Britain* the *Character*, which has been given 'em from all *Antiquity*, Of being the most Victorious on that Element of any Nation on the Earth.

'Tis possible there may be some more particular Grounds for their present *Quarrel*, to which I am a Stranger: But assuredly they have pursued their Animosities very eagerly on both Sides; and, let the Occasion be what it will, the *Dutch* are still Losers.

I sent thee an Account of a *Combat* between their *Fleets* last Year, since which they have had many other *Engagements*. And 'tis said here, that, during this *War*, the *English* have taken from the *Dutch* near Two Thousand *MERCHANTS Vessels*, and sunk and burnt many of their *Ships of War*, slain some of their chief *Commanders*, spoil'd their *Trade*, and reduced 'em almost to as great Streights, as when they first courted the Protection of the *English* against their *Sovereign* the *King of Spain*, from whom they had then newly revolted.

But the most terrible Conflict was on the second of this *Month*, wherein the *Dutch* had Seven and Twenty of their greatest *Ships* either sunk or burnt, Two Thousand of their *Seamen* and

Soldiers killed, and a Thousand taken Prisoners, with many Captains. That great General Trump, whom I mention'd in my last, was slain in this Fight, after he had perform'd Prodigies of Valour.

The French say, That, during the Heat of this Engagement, *Trump*, being excessive thirsty, call'd for a Bowl of Wine: Which his Servant had no sooner deliver'd to him, but a Cannon Bullet took his Hand off just as he was retiring from his Master. The brave General, touch'd with a noble Compassion, spilt the Wine on the Deck, saying, *It is not fit that I should quench my Thirst with the Blood of a faithful Slave.* And as soon as he had spoke these Words, another Bullet took from him the Power of ever drinking again.

If such an Accident should happen to thee when thou fightest against the Infidels, know for certain that thou shalt be immediately transported to the green and shady Banks of the Rivers of Wine in Paradise, where thou may'st drink thy fill in eternal Security: For he that dies fighting for the Faith is a Martyr.

Paris, 12th of the 8th Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER

LETTER XVII.

To Sale Tircheni Ermin, Superintendent of the Royal Arsenal at Constantinople.

I Remember I promised in my last to give thee a farther Account of *Pachicour*, the famous *Pirate* of the *Black-Sea*. 'Twere easy to perform it, but a Temptation diverts my Pen another Way.

I remember when thou wert *Chiaus*, I have heard thee speak of the *Kingdom* of *Tanis*, whither thou was sent by *Sultan Amurat*, to compose the Differences that happen'd between the *Dey* and the *Divan* of that City. At the same Time thou mad'st Mention of a certain admirable *Engine*, contrived to draw up *Ships*, or any thing else from the Bottom of the Sea : And that the *Divan* of *Tanis* gave to the *Artist* who fram'd it an Hundred Thousand *Piaasters*, as a Reward of his Ingenuity.

I have read in a certain *French Author*, of such another Device at *Venice*, made on purpose to draw up the famous *Carrack*, which they call'd the *Castle* of the *Sea*. This *Galleon* was built of a monitrous Bulk, more for State than Service ; and was overturn'd by her own Unwieldiness, as she lay at Anchor, and sunk to the Bottom : From whence neither that forementioned *Engine*, nor all the Art of Man could raise her. Yet the Skill of the *Engineer* was highly commended, and the *Senate* honour'd him with the *Title* of *Clarissimo*, and settled a noble *Pension* on him during Life.

It is questioned, whether the *States of Holland* will be liberal to a certain *French Engineer*, who has made a *Ship* at *Rotterdam*, which, they say, will out-do all the *Miracles* of *Noah's Ark*.

This *Ship* is at present all the Talk at *Paris*. Our Merchants receive Letters full of Wonders from the *Low-Countries*, concerning this Whirligig of a Vessel, which is to move by Clock-work, without Sails, Oars, Rudder, or any common Marine Tackle; yet shall cut her Way through the Sea with a swifter Progress than the *Moon* glides along the *Sky*, or *Bullet* out of a *Cannon*. This is the Discourse of those who love to advance all that they hear to the Height of a *Miracle* or *Romance*. Yet, 'tis certain, the *Artist* has promis'd it shall equal the Motion of some Birds, and run twelve Leagues an Hour. Neither Winds nor Tides shall forward or hinder its Course, which, depending on an internal Principle of *perpetual Motion*, is to be directed only at the Pleasure of him who manages the Springs and Wheels. So that the *Master* of this *Vessel* shall be able with a single Touch of his Hand, to turn it to any Point of the *Compass*, in the most boisterous Weather that blows.

This *Engineer* farther engages, that his *Vessel* shall make a Voyage to the *East-Indies* in the *Revolution* of a *Moon*, and to some *Regions of America* in a fourth Part of that Time. If he be as good at Performance as he is at Promising, he will sail round the *Globe* at this Rate in three *Moons*.

In farther Commendation of this wonderful *Machine*, 'tis said, that by a new-invented Art, it shall secretly, under Water, disable any Ship, provided she be within *Cannon-shot*; and this with so sudden a Force, that in the Space of six Hours it will successively sink a Fleet of an Hundred *Ships of War*.

Moreover,

Moreover, this *Artist*, to appear not less subtle against the *Efforts of Heaven*, than in surpassing all the *Inventions on Earth*, promises, that his miraculous *Vessel* shall, at the Distance of a League cut asunder any *Spouts of Cataracts* of Waters, which usually threaten *Mariners* in the *Mediterranean*, and other Seas,

'Tis possible thou art very well acquainted with the Nature of these *Spouts*, and the Danger of Ships that sail near them. Yet give me Leave to inform thee what I have heard from a certain *Corsair*, who has of met with them in the *Levant*.

This *Pirate* tells me, that a *Spout* is a Kind of *Aqueduct* between the Clouds and the Sea, by which those pendulous Cisterns *Above* are replenish'd with Water from the *Ocean*, drawing it up as through a Pipe; which seems to be let down for that End, at certain Seasons, and in some particular Places, where the Water boils up first above the Surface of the briny Plain, as a Signal to those thirsty Bladders, to make a Descent there, and suck their Fill.

If this be true, who knows but that all the Rain, to which the Earth is indebted for it's Fertility, comes thus originally from the Sea? For, it may be made fresh, either in its first Ascent through the Roscid Air, or after its Reception into the Clouds, by some hidden Energy of that Element, or the natural Force of the Middle Region: Or at least by some unknown Virtue, perhaps not inferior to that by which the Waters of a *Bitter Lake* in the *Desart* became *Sweet* at the Intercession of our *Holy Prophet*, when the whole Army of the primitive *Mussulmans* was like to have perish'd of Thirst.

And then how will the *Western Philosophers* dispose of all the Vapours which they say are

exhal'd from this Globe, and afterwards condens'd into Clouds ? I tell thee that's but a loose Notion of such retentive Bodies, as the Clouds seem to be. And 'twould tempt one to ask, What the Vessels are made of which hold those condens'd Exhalations, so that they do not fall at once upon our Heads and overwhelm us, but only distil in small successive Showers Drop by Drop, to refresh the barren Parts of the Earth, and serve the Necessities of Men ? And why the Rains fall in the Indies, and other Regions of the East, whole Moons together without Intermission, the rest of the Year being dry : Whereas, in other Countries the Periods of the Weather's Alterations are uncertain, and in some Parts it seldom or never rains at all.

Doubtless, the Works of the Omnipotent are inscrutable : And though it may be an Argument of a great Wit, to give ingenious Reasons for many wonderful Appearances in Nature ; yet 'tis an Evidence of small Piety or Judgment, to be positive in any thing, but the Acknowledgment of our own Ignorance.

Now, I have made as wide an Excursion from my first Discourse, as the *Maulla* did, who began an *Oration* in Praise of *Noah's Ark*, and ended with telling a Tale of an *Armenian Wheel-Barrow*. But I will not forget that I was speaking of the Promise which the *Rotterdam Engineer* has made of his *Machine*, That it should effectually break all the Force of *Spouts* ; which would render him very serviceable to *Merchants*, as a *Convoy* to defend them from those terrible Bugbears to Sailors. For the *Corsair* tells me, That these *Spouts* very often occasion Ship-wrecks ; either by entangling the Masts of a Ship, and so overturning it ; or, by breaking in the Encounter, overwhelm it with Water, and so sink it.

He

He says likewise, that the *Christian Pirates* are accustom'd to use a certain *Charm* against these *Spouts*. They have a *Knife*, whose *Haft* is made of the *Bone* of a *Man's Right Arm*; and every *Vessel* is bound to provide one or two of these *Knives* when they loose from the *Shore*. They buy 'em of certain Persons who have the *Character* of *Magicians*; And when they see a *Spout* at some Distance from 'em at *Sea*, the *Master* of the *Vessel*, or any body else, takes this enchanted *Knife* in his *Right Hand*, and holding the *Book* of their *Gospel* in his *Left*, reads some Part of it, and when he comes to a certain *Verse* which mentions the *Incarnation* of their *Messiah*, he makes a Motion with his *Knife* towards the *Spout*, as if he would cut it in two; thereupon immediately the *Spout* breaks in the Middle, and all the inclos'd Water falls into the *Sea*.

But I tell thee, he who gives Credit to the Stories of *Charms*, or the Projects of Men pretending to excel all the rest of their Race, has more *Faith* than is requisite to him who reads *Aesop's Fables*, since in perusing that ingenious *Figment* we are only desired to believe the *MORAL*.

'Tis thought by some that this *Engineer* will, by the natural Clock-work of his *Heels*, be much more nimble than his *Vessel*, in flying the *Disgrace* which will attend him, if his phantastick Project prove unsuccessful. In my next thou shalt hear of *Pachicour*.

Paris, 12th of the 8th Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XVIII.

To Murat, Bassa.

THE English, at present, make the greatest Figure and Noise of all the *Nations* in the *West*. Spain, Portugal, and even France itself courts the Friendship of that *Island*, since the Inhabitants have form'd themselves into a *Commonwealth*. It appears as if the English were but newly awaken'd to a Sense of their own Strength, and by thus rouzing themselves had alram'd all their *Neighbours*.

However it be, this King has sent an *Ambassador* to the *English Court* to break the *Negotiation* of the *Spaniards* there, and to establish a *Peace* between *England* and *France*, if possible.

One cannot tell what to make of the *Maxims* of these *Infidels*. For, at the same Time, the *banish'd Heir* of the *English Crown* takes his *Sanctuary* in this *Court*, where he is careſſ'd, and made to believe great *Things* they will do towards his *Restauration*: But *Interest* supersedes all *Arguments* of *Affection* and *Corſanguinity*. They are more follicitous here for the *Succes*s of the *Embassy*, than for the Right of the poor *exil'd Prince*. He is call'd the *King of Scotland*, having been solemn'y *crown'd* in that *Kingdom* ſince the Death of his Father; and, entering into *England* with an Army of *Scots*, was routed; and, having narrowly escaped the Trains that were laid for his Liberty and Life, at length landed in this *Kingdom*, where he has been entertain'd with much ſeeming *Affection*. But the Dread they are under, of the victorious new *English Commonwealth*, makes 'em begin to talk of his Departure from hence.

The

The Prince of Conde has taken Rocroy; which was the first Place where he signaliz'd his Arms, in the *Infant Reign* of this King, about ten Years ago; which the *Superstitious* interpret as an *Omen* of ill Luck to the King. This Sort of People are led by *Maxims* void of Reason, and so there is no Regard to be given to their Observations: Yet some of the wiser Sort think this will prove a long *War*.

That which amuses People most, is the small Concern the Prince of Conti and the Dutchess of Longueville shew for their Brother's Cause. For, while the King was on his March against the Prince of Conde, they came and submitted themselves to him, and were received to Favour. Those, who are apt to suspect an Intrigue in every thing, say, that this Reconciliation is only feign'd on their Part, it being a Means to serve their persecuted Brother with greater Security and Success. Others are of Opinion, that it is real, especially on the Prince of Conti's Part; since he and his Brother had never any good Understanding.

There has been a Battle lately fought between the French and Spanish Forces in *Italy*: Wherein the Spaniards lost twelve Hundred Men, and the French above Half that Number of their best Soldiers. So that that the King of France may say with a famous General, *Victories attended with so little Advantage, will ruin rather than enlarge an Empire*.

Bassa, in the midst of thy Grandeur I wish thee Health, which sweetens the worst Events. As for me, I'm like one hovering between two Worlds.

Paris, 15th of the 9th Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XIX..

To Afis Baffa.

THE Gods of the Nazarenes, one would think, were studying how to perplex their *Adorers*. These *Western Parts* abound with *Prodigies* and surpassing *Events*. More especially the *Low-Countries* feel the *Strokes of a Hand*, which, by making 'em smart, seems to put them in mind, *They're too high in their own Conceit.*

For several Weeks we have been alarm'd from thence with the tragical Stories of Ship-wrecks, Inundations, Tempests of Thunder and Lightening, not usual at this Time of the Year; monstrous *Spectres* seen rising out of the Seas, Lakes, and Rivers, *Armies in the Air*, with *Comets*, and other wonderful Apparitions.

The *States of the United Provinces* has lost by Wreck sixteen *Ships of War*, and thirty-seven *Merchant Vessels*. It looks as if *Æolus* and *Nep-tune*, the chief Gods of the *Hollanders*, had enter'd into a *League* to punish 'em for struggling against their *Fate*, whilst they maintain a *Fleet* to brave and plunder the *English*, under whose Shadow they first rose to a Power they so ungratefully now posses.

For, besides these Losses at Sea, the Winds and Waves have conspir'd to break down their very *Banks*, the only Guard they have against that encroaching Element. All the *Low-Countries* are overwhelm'd with Water: Insomuch as, five Miles within Land from *Ostend*, there has been found a *Whale* newly cast up, seven Times as long as a Man.

This

This the *Infidels* look on as a great *Prodigy*, and the *Forerunner* of some strange *Revolution*; tho' it is but a *natural Event*, and frequently happens in those Seas where *Whales* are more plentiful. The *Naturalists* say, That this King of the *Scaly Nations* never makes his Progress through the Seas without his *Guide*; which is a certain small Fish, that always swims before him, and gives him Warning of Flats and Shallows, upon which he often strikes, and sometimes on the main Shores, if this little *Guide* chance to be devour'd by any other Fish, or come to other Mishap. And this may be the Reason, why so many *Whales* are found on the Sands when the Tide ebbs. They say also, That when this little Fish is inclin'd to Rest, it retires into the *Whale's Belly*, reposing itself there for some Time; during which the *Whale* rests also, not daring to venture forward, till his *Guide* comes forth, and leads the Way. If this be true, it seems as if there were a League or Friendship contracted between these two, they mutually performing all the necessary Offices of Love and Gratitude. And how this can be done without some *Species of Reason*, I cannot comprehend.

Let them at the *Port* call me *Minesib*, or what they please, I cannot forbear doing this Justice to the *Fish* of the *Sea*, as well as to the *Animals on Earth*, to acknowledge, that either they are indued with a kind of *Reason*; or that *Faculty*, which we call so in Men, is no other than *Sense*. If the *Brutes* perform many Things without any *Deliberation* or *Counsel*, so do most Men: And no Man can demonstrate, that even those *dumb Beings* do not advise and project, before they attempt any Thing of Moment towards their own *Preservation*, or the *Service* of others. And if they seem to do many Things rashly, it may be

attributed to the Quickness and Vivacity of their Sense, which needs not the slow and flegmatick Methods of *human* Counsel.

Suffer these Digressions, courteous *Bassa*; and, since I have led thee so far out of the Road, take but another Step, and I'll shew thee a great *Monarch*, who commands Millions of Men, carried away Captive by a silly *Beast*.

The King of *France*, t'other Day, as he was a Hunting, discharg'd a Fowling-Peace at a *Partridge* on the Wing. The Bird drop'd, and the *Monarch*, eager to take up his Game, gave the Reins to his Horse, who ran away with him over a great Plain, for the Space of half League. And had not the *King* fallen off, within six Paces of a great *Chasm* or Hole in the Earth, he would have been carried, for aught I know, to keep Company with *Horatius Curtius*, the venturous *Roman*, of whose Exploits thou hast heard; for the furious Steed not being aware of the Danger before him, as soon as he had cast the *King*, gallop'd full Speed into the gaping *Precipice*, and was never more heard of.

This the *Priests* cry up for a miraculous Escape and Presage, That the *King* is reserv'd by Providence for great Things.

The *King* of *Portugal* has an *Ambassador* here, who in his *Master's* Name proposes a *Match* between this *King* and the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, proffering four Millions of Crowns as her *Dowry*. But the *Court* entertains this Motion coldly, the *Cardinal* being averse, for what Reason is not known; for the *Infanta* has an illustrious Character, and known to be a *Princess* of incomparable Virtue.

This *Minister* is managing a *Match* of nearer Concern to himself, designing to marry one of his Nieces to the *Prince* of *Conti*, Brother to the *Prince*

Prince of Conde. And 'tis said, this Prince receives the Cardinal's Proposals with less Scorn, than did the Count of Soissons those of Cardinal Richlieu, on the like Occasion.

Here is a Rumour, as if the Prince of Conde would be condemn'd by a Process of Parliament, and that he will be put to Death in Effigy.

This Indignity is common among the Infidels, who esteem whatsoever Honour and Disgrace is shewn to Images, as done to the Persons whom thy represent. They have no other Excuse for their Worship of Things made by the Hands of Men like themselves, but that it is purely relative, and centers in the Prototype.

In the mean Time the Prince of Conde's Friends and Well-Wishers smile at his imaginary Death ; knowing, that, if no effectual Stroke of Fate carry him out of the World, he will be at the Head of a potent Army in the Spring, to put many to Death in Reality, and by the Edge of the Sword, who fight for his Enemies.

A while ago a Man was imprison'd here by his own Folly ; having voluntarily declar'd, that he was hir'd by this Prince to assassinate Cardinal Mazarini.

I have formerly spoken of the Count d' Harcourt, and the Disgrace he was in at this Court, for not continuing the Siege of Londa, a strong Hold of the Spaniards in Catalonia. The General is a brave Man, and has done eminent Services to the Crown of France. It is no Wonder, therefore, that he laid to Heart the Coldness and Contempt with which he was receiv'd at his Return from that unfortunate Campaign. Great Souls are to be caress'd with more than ordinary Affection in their adverse Fortunes ; and faithful Servants ought not to be reproach'd with every false Step, or ill Success in their Affairs. The Courts resenting

ing in the King's Carriage towards him, removed himself from the Court, and then out of the Kingdom ; designing as is supposed, to serve the Emperor of Germany.

Last Week his two Sons, that were detain'd as *Hostages* in this City made their Escape ; the Duke of Lorrain having promised to give the Eldest his Daughter in Marriage.

The Duke roves up and down like a *Free-Booter*, with an Army of *Banditti* at his Heels.

Renown'd *Ajis*, I make an humble and affectionate Obeisance : wishing thee as many Years of Life, as thou canst pass without languishing for Death.

Paris, 17th of the 11th Moon,
of the Year 1653.

LETTER XX.

To the Dgebe Nafir, Baffa.

THOU succeedest a righteous Minister, *Chi-
urgi Muhammet* : I wish thee a Surplusage
of Happiness ; which thou wilt not fail to possess
if thou inheritest the *Virtues* of that *Baffa*, as well
as his *Office*. May his *Soul* now taste the Reward
of his just Life : And I doubt not but he has
made an happy Experience of my Wishes. He sits
down in Quiet under the *Tree of Eden* ; his Head
encompass'd with a *Garland of Flowers*, which
never fade ; vested with the *immarcescible Crimson*,
and *Purple* of *Paradise*. He reposes on his *Bed*
of Delight, whilst beautiful *Pages* serve him in
Vessels

Vessels of Gold, set round with *Saphires* and *Emeralds*: He drinks the delectable Wine which never inebriates; and eats of the *Fruits*, every Morsel of which prolongs his Life for a thousand *Ages*. He hears nothing but the Voices of such as are full of *Benediction* and Joy. The *Virgins of Paradise* salute him with a Grace which cannot be express'd. They chant to the new-come *Guests* *Songs of immortal Love*. To the Stranger from *Earth*, they tell their Passions in Strains which ravish his Heart. He is dissolv'd in a Thousand *Eccstacies*. This is the *Reward* of a pious *Mussulman*, a wise *Minister*, a just *Judge* of the *Faithful*. Follow his Example, and thou shalt be translated into his Company: For he is in a goodly Place, near the Spring Head of perfect Bliss.

Thou wilt expect some News from me, as a Testimony of my Respect. And I cannot pretend there is none stirring, at a Juncture when all this Part of the World is so full of *Action*, or at least of *Counsels*.

Here has been great Rejoicings lately for the taking of *St. Menehoud*, a strong Town in the Hands of the *Prince of Conde*. All the *Officers* of the *French King's Army* endeavoured to dissuade him from the Siege of this Place; but *Cardinal Mazarini* over rul'd their Arguments, and, having reprov'd their groundless Fears, caus'd it to be invested and attack'd the 22d of the 10th *Moon*. Some say he had a Party there; yet he held out 'till the 27th of the last *Moon*, at which Time it was surrender'd upon *Articles* to the *King*, who was there in Person, with his Brother the young *Duke of Anjou*, the *Queen*, the *Cardinal*, and the whole Court. They return'd to this City the 9th of this present *Moon*.

They were receiv'd with great Acclamations, and seeming Joy, by those who would have triumph'd more heartily, had they been defeated, or forc'd to raise the Siege. For the Citizens of *Paris* wish well to the Prince of *Conde's* Arms, not so much out of Love to him, as in Hatred of his Enemy the *Cardinal Minister*. And they are sensible, That this successful Siege will redound wholly to the *Cardinal's* Honour, by whose sole Orders the Place was invested.

It is discours'd, that this *Minister* has some new Design on Foot, to conquer the *Kingdom of Naples*. This is certain, a mighty Fleet is fitting out to Sea : Whither bound no Man knows bnt those of the *Cabinet*, anong whom the *Cardinal* is chief.

In the mean while, the common People listen after certain *Prodigies* that have been seen in the Air. They say, a flaming *Sword* appear'd lately to rise in the *North*, and take its Course *South-Eastward*. From whence People make various *Prognosticks*, as their Passions ar Interests inspire them. Some are of Opinion, it presages the *Conquest of Naples* by the *King's* Arms. Others apply it to the new *Common-wealth of England*, and to the viotorious *Sword* of *Oliver*; who, from *General* of the *English* Army, is now, in this very *Moon*, exhalted to the *Height* of *Sovereign Power*, governing the *Nations of England, Scotland and Ireland*, under the *Title* of their *Protector*.

Here are divers of his *Subjects* in this City ; and other *English*, *Scots*, and *Irish*, who embrace the Interest of *Charles*, the Son of their late murder'd *King*, who has been since crown'd *King of the Scots*. They give a different Character of *Oliver*; yet all agree, that he is a wise Statesman and a great General.

The

The Scotch King's Party speak contemptible of Oliver's Birth and Education: Yet thou knowest this hinders not, but he may be a Man of Courage and Virtue. They relate many odd Passages of his Youth, which seem to me so many Evidences of an extraordinary Genius, and that he is a Person of a deep Reach.

He tamper'd with several *religious Factions* in *England*, counterfeiting an exquisite Piety, whereby he first rais'd himself a Name among the *Zealots* of that Nation, who look'd upon him there as a very *holy Person*, and one mark'd out by *Destiny* for great Undertakings.

He soon got a considerable *Command* in the Army of the *Revolters*; where he signaliz'd himself by many brave Actions, which spoke him a Man of an invincible Courage, and admirable Conduct. So that at length none was thought more fit than he to be *General*. In fine, he acquitted himself so gallantly in that *high Office*, and has so wrought himself into the Affections of the People, that they now look upon him as a *Prophet or Saviour*; and the *Divan*, or *Parliaments* of that Nation, have conferr'd on him the *Sovereign Authority*.

'Those of the *English*, which are affected to his Interest, speak great Things in his Praise; They call him another *Moses* or *Joshua*; they prefer him to *Hannibal*, *Scipio*, and even to the *Great Alexander*. It is difficult for them to speak of him without *Hyperboles*. 'Tis said the *King of France* will court his Friendship. Indeed all the Neighbouring Countries stand in awe of this successful *Hero*. And the *Hollanders*, who are the only People that durst engage in a *War* with the *Englist Commonwealth*, now seek for a *Peace*, since he is invested with the *supreme Authority*.

In the mean Time the poor exil'd King of the *Scots* takes Sanctuary in this Court, with his Mother the late *Queen of England*, and his Brother, whom they call the *Duke of York*. The *French King* allows them all very considerable *Pensions*; and the latter has some *Command* in his *Army* in *Flanders*. There is another Brother also; but little talk'd of as yet, being the youngest of the Three.

They are generously entertain'd here, it being the peculiar Honour of this Court to be a hospitable *Refuge* to *Princes* in Distress. Yet observing Men say, the King will in Time grow weary of his *Royal Guests*; it being very chargeable to maintain them and their burdensome Retinue. Besides, he will have some Reason of State to discard them, if he enters into a League with *Oliver*, the new *English Sovereign*, who is courted on all Hands.

Eliachim the Jew (of whom thou wilt hear in the *Divan*) is just come into my Chamber, and brings me Word, That there is an Express newly arriv'd, who informs the *Queen* of a Defeat given to the *Spaniards* near a City called *Rozes*, which they had besieged in *Catalonia*. The *French* were going to the Relief of this Place, and the *Spaniards* set upon them in their March, but were beaten into their Trenches; from whence they fled by Night, leaving Three Hundred *Spaniards* on the Spot, almost Two Thousand Prisoners, and all their Cannon and Baggage.

This has put the Court into a Jolly Humour. Nothing but Revelling and Dancing employs their Time: The young King taking great Delight in Balls, Masques, and such Recreations; having left off Hunting, ever since his Horse ran away with him in the Tenth

Moon

Moon of this Year, after he had shot a Partridge. Whereof I have spoken already in one of my Letters.

The great GOD preserve thee from *Precipices, Poison, the Glances of a Witch,* and from being canoniz'd a *Martyr in a String:* And, for other Deaths, thou hast *Virtues* enough to encounter 'em bravely.

Paris, 30th of the 12th Moon,
of the Year 1653.

A R I E T T A

The End of the Third Book.

LETTERS



LETTERS

Writ by

A SPY *at* PARIS.

V O L. IV.

B O O K IV.

LETTER I.

*To Bedredin, Superior of the Convent
of Derviches, at Cogni at Natolia.*

WHEN I first open'd thy venerable Letter, my Heart on a sudden became fresh as a Garden of Roses or Fields of Cinnamon and Myrrh, whose Odours are exhal'd by the *West* Wind. In my Breast there sprung a Fountain of Joy, serene as Chrystal, and refreshing as the Waters of *Euphrates*.

I contemplate thee as a *Cedar* among the Trees of the *Forest*, or as the durable *Oak* of the *Desart*. May *Heaven* prolong thy Life, till the Sound of the *Trumpet*.

The

The Commands, with which thou hast honour'd me, came in an acceptable Hour. I have receiv'd them with a Complacency which I cannot express. My Eyes were so fix'd on the Lines of great Purity, that I could not for a long Time take them off. Thou hast hit the Mark of my Affection, in employing me to write what the most impartial *Historians* say of *Jesus*, the Son of *Mary*, the *Christian Messias*.

That *Holy Prophet* was honour'd by his very Enemies. *Josephus*, a learned *Jew*, who liv'd in his Time, and wrote the *History* of that *Nation*, makes worthy Mention of him.

So did many of the Gentile *Philibers*, though they oppos'd his *Disciples* and *Followers*. *Porphyry*, whom the *Christians*, commonly repute as a bitter Enemy to his *Profession*, yet calls *Jesus*, *Wise*, *Blessed*, and *Divine*. That *Sage* was exasperated against a certain *Sect* of *Nazarenes* in his Time, whom they call'd *Gnosticks*. These corrupted the *Doctrines* of *Plato*, and the *Theology* of the *Ancients*; wantonly mixing *human Fables* with *divine Truth*. Against these *Porphyry* sharpen'd his Pen, and, not making a Difference between them and other *Christians*, drew upon himself the Ill-will of them all. Yet he retain'd a profound Attachment for the *Messias*.

Would'st thou know the Circumstances of this *Holy Prophet's Birth*? They were glorious even in Obscurity. For, though his Father and Mother were then upon the Road to *Jerusalem*, Strangers at *Bethlehem*, and forc'd for want of Room in the *Caravancera* to lodge in a Stable with an Ox and an Ass, where the *Messias* was born, and laid in a Manger; yet in this contemptible State there came some of the *Magi* out of *Persia* and *Chaldea*, who brought *Presents* to the *Holy Infant*; and having laid at his Feet Gold, Myrrh, and

and Incense, they prostrated themselves on the Ground, and praised GOD, the *Most High King of All*, in that he had honour'd them with a Sight of the *Messias*.

It was in the 43d Year of the Reign of *Augustus Cæsar* the Roman Emperor; at which time one *Herod* was *Prefident of Judea*. This Man being inform'd, that certain noble *Strangers* were come out of the *East* to *Jerusalem*, he sent for them, and acquiring the Occasion of so tedious a Journey, they gave him this Answer.

“ Peace be to thee, O *Sultan*; There was of old Time a *Prophet* of great Fame in our Nation; who, among other Predictions that have since come to pass, left also this in Writing.

“ That in *Palestine* should be born a Child of heavenly Race, who would rule over the greatest Part of the World; and by this Sign ye shall know the Time and Place of his Birth: “ A strange Star shall appear in the Firmament, which shall direct you to the very House where you may find him. When therefore ye shall behold this Star, take Gold, Myrrh, and Incense, and following the Conduct of the Star, go and offer these Gifts to the young Child; then return immediately to your own Country, lest some grievous Calamity befall you.

“ Now this Star has appear'd to us, we are come to perform what was commanded us.

Herod said to them, Ye have done well. Go therefore and seek diligently for the Infant; and when ye have found him come and tell me, that I may go and pay Homage also.

But they never return'd to him again. Wherefore *Herod* in his Anger and Jealousy commanded all the Infants in *Bethlehem* to be strangled, that had not been born above Four and twenty Moons. But the Father and the Mother of the

Holy

Holy Infant, fled away with him into the *Land where it never rains*, the same Night that the *Magi* came.

What I here relate to thee, sage *Bedredin*, is taken out of approv'd Historians, for many among the *Gentiles* wrote of these Things besides the *Christians*.

There was a *Roman Philosopher* much about the same Time, a Man in great esteem with *Cæsar*; to whom he wrote a Letter, wherein he mentions the coming of the *Magi* after this Manner. "Certain Oriental *Perſians*, says he, have set Foot within the Limits of thy *Empire*, bringing Presents fit only for *Kings*, to a certain Child, newly born in the *Country* of the *Jews*; but who this *Infant* is, or whose Son, we are yet ignorant.

Thou feest, O pious *Dervich*, that the *Messias* appear'd with no small Lustre, even in his *Cradle*; and, in his early Years, he enter'd into the *Temple*, and disputed with the *Hebrew Rabbi's*, convincing them of an universal Defection from the primitive *Law of Moses*, declaring himself the *Messias*; and yet in profound Humility acknowledging, That a *Prophet* should come after him, who should be preferred before him, the Dust of whose Feet he was not worthy to kiss. This Passage the *Christians* have perverted to another Sense; but the true *Faithful* know is was spoken only of *Mahomet*, the S E A L of the P R O P H E T S.

The Time would fail me, to recount all the stupendious Actions of this *Man's Life*: And, in calling him M A N, I imitate his own Example; Since throughout the whole he never called himself G O D, or the Son of G O D, as the *Christians* do, but most frequently gave himself the Title of the Son of *Man*. He turn'd Water into Wine, fed

fed five thousand People with five Cakes and two small *Tench*: Heal'd all Diseases, restor'd Sight to them that were born Blind, rais'd the *Dead*, went invisibly through Crowds of his Enemies, and, finally, was taken up into *Paradise*.

If thou would'st know more of this *Holy Prophet*; there are *Historians* who say, He was initiated in the *Mysteries* of the *Essenes*, a certain *Sect* among the *Jews*.

That Nation, it seems, was then divided into seven *Classes*: Among which, this of the *Essenes* was none of the least considerable, as being the most *religious Observers* of the *Law*. Their Conversation was full of Humanity, both among themselves, and towards Strangers; avoiding Pleasures as Enemies to the Mind, and esteem-ing Charity the very Cement of all Virtues. Therefore they despis'd Marriages, as an Entanglement to Men devoted to Comtemplation. They had also an equal Contempt for Riches: No Man of this *Sect* call'd any Thing his own though 'twere his lawful Inheritance; but their Possessions were in common, and equally distributed.

It was among their *Mysteries*, to anoint their Bodies frequently with Oil, and as often to wash 'em with running Water. They neither bought nor sold, nor frequented the *publick Places*; but every one communicated freely such Things as he possess'd, to him that stood in Need. Thus there was a reciprocal Exchange of Kindnesses and Assistance, according to every one's Faculty and Power. They were very assiduous in Watching, Fasting, and Prayers, curious in observing the various Names of the *Angels*, which they frequently repeated, invocating those happy Beings, as the *Ministers* of the *King eternal*: And those, who were exercis'd in this kind of *religious Life*,

Life, arriv'd to so great a Constancy of Mind, that neither Rack, Fire, Sword, or any other Tortures could ever move 'em to renounce their *Law*, or speak the least Word in Contempt of their *Institution*. Nay, they would rather suffer *Martyrdom*, than be prevail'd on to taste of any Thing that had Life in it. For they were strict Observers of the *Law*, which commands perpetual Abstinence from the *Flesh of Animals*.

It was an establish'd Article of *Faith*, that as soon as the *Union* of Soul and Body was dissolv'd by *Death*, the former by a natural Inclination ascends to the Skies, even as Sparks fly upward when freed from the gross, earthly Matter in which they lay imprison'd.

I have here given thee a short and true Character of the *Essenes*. Of which *Sect* all *Christians* own the *Messias* to be a *Favourer*, if not *Member*; in regard he is no where recorded to have upbraided them as often as he did the *Pharisees*, *Sadducees*, *Herodians*, and the rest.

Time will not permit me to say more at present concerning that venerable *Prophet*. But, if thou wouldest have a perfect Idea of all his Virtue and Sanctity of Life, turn thy Eyes inward, and fix them on thyself. For thou art a lively Transcript of the *Holy Jesus*.

Paris, 1st of the 1st Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER II.

To the Venerable Mufti.

THOU hast heard of the *Jesuits*, an Order of *Nazarene Dervises*. All Europe abounds with them ; and they have attempted to settle themselves at the *sublime Port*, and several Places of *Asia* : Besides their actual Possessions in the *Indies*, where they are very numerous and powerful. They are esteem'd the *richest Order* of the *Roman Church*, tho' the *Constitutions* of their *Founder* oblige them to *perpetual Poverty*. But what will not the *sacred Hunger of Gold* tempt Men to ? For the sake of this charming Metal, they can dispense with antiquated *Laws* and dull melancholy *Vows*.

These religious Persons have lately spread about a *Letter* in Print, which they pretend comes from one of their *Order* in *America*.

This *Dispatēt* relates a strange Accident that has happen'd at the *Sepulchre* of our *holy Prophet*, (upon whom rest the *Favours* of the *Eternal*.) For it affirms, That, in the eighth *Moon* of the last Year, the *Shrine* which contains the *Body* of the *heavenly Missioner*, fell from the *Roof* of the *sacred Mosque* (to which they say, it adher'd by *Vertue of a Magnet*) fasten'd in the *Centre* of the *Arch* ; and that, at the same Time, the *Paviment* of the *Temple* opened, and swallow'd up that venerable *Ark*, whicin was reposit'd the most *holy Reliques* in the *World*. And that from the *Chasm* there issued out a Flame like that of *Sulphur*, accompany'd with such a *Smoke* and intolerable *Stench*, as caus'd all the *Pligrims* that were present to swoon away : Whereupon many of them are since turn'd *Christians*. This

This Forgery is believ'd here by those who never examine any thing their Priests tell them, but take all on Trust. The common People bless themselves in that they were born of Christian Parents, and not of the Disciples of that wicked Impostor: So they blaspheme the Man in whom the Promises of their Messiah are verified, when, he said, *He would intercede with GOD to send a Prophet who should lead 'em into all Truth.*

They would never be at the Pains or Cost to examine, whether the Foundation of this Story be true or false. All the Mussulmans who have been at that *Holy of Holies* know, that the Body of our Divine Law-giver reposes in a Sepulchre, built after the same Manner as the Tombs of our *august Emperors*, and other *Dormitories of the Great*: Only with this Difference, that it surpasses all the Monuments of the World in the invaluable Richness of its Ornaments, the Gifts of devout Mussulman Princes. There appears always such an insupportable Lustre of Gold and precious Stones, in every Angle of that mysterious Recess, as may well dazzle the Eyes of mortal Spectators, since the Angels themselves are forc'd to be veil'd within those majestick Walls.

Hence it is not hard to suppose, that the circular Refractions of such a glittering Orb of Jewels might create to Resemblance of a Tomb suspended in the Air, or cleaving to the Roof of that glorious Edifice, deceiving the Eyes of some ignorant, but devout Mussulman, from whom this magnetick Fable first took its Origin. However it be, no Man of common Faith, or but ordinary Sense will believe, that GOD, who has for so many Ages protected the Sepulchre of his Apostle and Favourite, verifying therein the Prophecy of Mahomet himself, who foretold, as did other Prophets before him, *That the Place of his Rest should*

should be glorious, and that the greatest Monarchs of the Earth should visit it: I say no Man will believe that GOD would at length suffer so vile a Disgrace to happen to the Tomb of his Messenger, the Refuge of Sinners.

But the Nazarenes will believe any thing save the Truth. They are given up to a Spirit of Delusion and Error, incapable of Light and Instruction.

Thus I leave 'em till the Day of Alarm, and the Hour of Scrutiny; when the Angels of the Test shall enter the Graves, and, having made Experiment of every Man's Works and Faith, shall give the Just a Register of their Virtues in their Right Hand, but to the Wicked in their Left Hand, a black Record of their Sins.

In the mean Time, I prostrate myself before thee, begging, that, when thou turnest thy Face to the House of Ibrakim, and the Tomb of the Prophet, thou wilt send up one Ejaculation for Mabmet, that he may persevere in thuaning the Errors of the Infidels.

Paris, 19th of the 1st Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER III.

To Cara Hali, Physician to the Grand Seignior.

SINCE what I wrote last, in behalf of the *Brute Animas* is so acceptable to thee, I will comply with thy Request in continuing that Discourse.

Tis

'Tis certrtin the *Ancients* had another Opinion of the *Beasts* than these *French Philosophers*, who deny them the Use of Reason. Socrates us'd to swear by the *Animal Generations*, and so did *Rhadamanthus* before him. The *Egyptians* form'd the *Images* of the *Gods* in the *Similitude* of *Beasts*, or *Birds* or *Fishes*. So the *Grecians* fix'd the *Horns* of a *Ram* on the *Head* of *Jupiter's Statue*, and those of a *Bull* on the *Image* of *Bacchus*. They compounded the *Image* of *Pan* of a *Man* and a *Goat*; painted the *Muses* and *Graces* with *Wings*: And the *Poet Pindar* makes all the *Gods* winged, and disguises them in the *Shapes* of several *Beasts*, when in his *Hymns*, he introduces them chas'd by *Tryphon*. Thou knowest also, that our *holy Doctors* affirm the *Angel Gabriel* to have *Wings*, with one of which he once gave a *Mark* to the *Moon*.

When the *Poets* bring in *Jupiter* courting *Paphae*, he appears in the Form of a *Bull*. And in his other *Amours*, if we may believe them, he chang'd himself sometimes into a *Swan*, then into an *Eagle*: They report also, that he was suckled by a *Goat*.

For these and other Reasons, the *Ancients* not only forbore to injure their *Fellow Animals*, but entertain'd them with singular Affection and Friendship. A *Dove* was the Darling of *Semiramis*. A *Dog* was the Joy of *Cyrus*. *Philip King of Macedon*, made a *Swan* his Companion. And our *holy Law-giver* was often wont to sport himself with a *Cat*. He lov'd this Creature for its Cleanliness and Activity; and therefore we *Mussulmans* generally have a *Cat* in great Esteem and Veneration.

That Favourite of GOD understood the *Language* of *Beasts*, and convers'd as familiarly with them as with Men. So it is fam'd of *McLampus*, and *Tiresias* of old, as also of *Apollonius Tyanaeus*,

who affirm'd to his Friend, sitting by him, that a Sparrow, which he heard chirping to his Fellows, told them of an Ass which he had seen fall down with his Load a little Way off from that Place. It is also recorded of a Boy, who understood all the Voices of Birds, and by that means could foretel Things to come, That his Mother, by pouring Urine into his Ears when he was asleep, deprived him of his incomparable Gift, for fear he should be taken from her, and presented to the King. There is no Question, but several Nations have a certain Knowledge of the Speech of some Animals. My Countrymen, by a peculiar Gift bestow'd on our Fathers and their Posterity for ever, understand the Language of Crows and Eagles. And the Ancients were so well vers'd in this Knowledge, that when they convers'd with the Birds, or at least when they heard them in their Language utter Presages of what should shortly happen to Earth, they persuaded themselves that those Birds were the Messengers of the Gods. Therefore the Eagle was suppos'd to be the Messenger of Jupiter, the Crow and Hawk of Appollo, the Stock of Juno, the Owl of Minerva, and so of others.

It is evident, than our common Huntsmen understand the different Voices of their Dogs, when at a Distance they signify by one kind of Cry, that they are questing after the Hare; by another, that they have found her; by a third, that they have found her, or that she is turn'd to the Right Hand, or to the Left. So those, who look after Cattle, know by the Voice of the Bull when he is hungry, thirsty, or weary, or when he is stung with Lust. So by the Roaring of the Lion, the Howling of Wolves, the Bleating of Sheep, Men are made sensible of the various Wants, Inclinations, and Passions of those Creatures.

Nor are these *Animals* ignorant of our *Language*, but by our Voices or Words they know when we are angry or pleas'd, when we call them to us or drive them from us : And our *domestick Animals* obey accordingly, with as much Promptness and Alacrity as a Man or Maid-servant. All which could not be, if they were not endued wiah Faculties conformable to ours. They also teach their young Ones to sing artificially. In a Litter of *Dogs*, *Huntsmen* chuse the best by this Experiment : They take all the *Whelps* from the *Bitch*, and carry them to some Place a little distance ; then they observe which she first carries back again, and those always prove the best *Dogs*. What is this *distinguishing Faculty* in the *Bitch* but *Reason*, or something like it.

We see apparently, that every *living Creature* knows its own Weakness or Strength, and knows how to use most dexterously those *Weapons* with which *Nature* has furnish'd it for its own *Defence*. They are also sensible what Places are most convenient for them to dwell in, and which not, Thus the *weakest Creatures*, as *Dogs* and *Cats*, live together in *Houses* and *Cities* with Men ; whilst the *Lions*, *Tygers*, and such fierce *Animals* dwell in the *Desart*. Thus *Sparrows* and *Swallows* make themselves almost *domesticks* with Men ; whilst *Eagles*, *Hawks*, *Vultures*, and other *Birds of Prey* build their *Nests* in Woods or Rocks, remote from *human Society*. Some *Birds* change their *Habitations* at certain *Seasons* of the Year, as best suits with their *Conveniences* ; others always remain in the same Place. The same is observ'd in *Fishes*. And in all *living Creatures* it is easy to trace the Footsteps of Prudence and Fore-sight, in order to their own *Preservation*. Let Men call this what they please; *Instinct*, or *Nature*, or *Sense*, it is evident, that there is an exact Con-

formity and Resemblance between these *Faculties* in *Brutes*, and what we call *Reason*, *Wisdom*, or *Prudence* in *Men*. And we have no more Ground to conclude them void of *Reason*, because they do not enjoy it in that Perfection as ourselves, than we have to conclude ourselves *blind* or *deaf*, because we see not so *clearly*, or bear not so *readily* as the *Brutes*, and that we have no *Legs*, because we run not so *swift* as some of them do.

Doubtless the *Brutes* are endu'd with a *Faculty* or *Reason* as well as we; but this *Faculty* in them is weak and imperfect for want of *Discipline* and *Art*, which polish all *Things*. This is manifest from those *Creatures* which are taught to dance and play a Thousand Tricks, to tell *Money*, to shoot a *Gun*, to find out hidden *Things*, and bring them some Miles to their *Master*, as well educated *Spaniels* will do. What can be a greater Argument of the Proficiency they make in *Reason* and *Knowledge*? Are not *Elephants* taught all the *Arts of War*, and placed in the very *Front* of the *Battle*? Do not the *Indian Princes* repose as much Trust in their *Carriage* and *Conduct*, as in the Service of their stoutest and wisest Commanders? This *Creature* is as tractable and prompt to learn any *Thing* when young, as a Boy at School, which cannot be done without the Use of *Reason*.

To conclude, I have omitted Five Hundred Arguments, which might be brought to prove the *brute Animals* to have *Souls* as well as we, to have *Faculties* and *Affections* conformable to ours. And therefore it is little less Injustice to kill and eat them, because they cannot speak and converse with us, than it would be for a *Cannibal* to murder and devour thee or me, because we understood not his *Language*, nor he ours.

GOD, who locketh up the *Winds*, during the Time the *Halcyon* hatcheth her *Young*, thereby shewing that this *Bird* is his *Favourite*, will assuredly grant us a perpetual Tranquility, if we abstain from injuring our *Fellow-Animals*.

Paris, 22d of the 1st Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER IV.

To Mustapha, Berber Aga, at the Seraglio.

THOU hast formerly heard me speak of the *Duke of Lorrain*, and his several Losses which most People thought would have ended with the *Excommunication* pronounced against him by the *Roman Mufti*, whereof I gave thee Intelligence. But Experience teaches us, That *Misfortunes* seldom sit upon any *Man* singly, but assault him in Troops whom Fate has mark'd out for *Ruin*. Yet this *Prince* owes his Sufferings chiefly to his own *Inconstancy*, whilst he has along play'd fast and loose with the *Kings* of *France* and *Spain*, taking up Arms by successive Turns for one and at the same Time underhand practising with the other, always unfaithful to both, and only driving on an independent Interest of his own.

This is his true Character. To which we may add, an ungovernable Disposition, and insatiable Thirst of Money, which has prompted him by all the Methods of Rapine and Violence, to heap up an incredible Treasure of Gold and Jewels. So that having procur'd the Enmity of

several Monarchs, the Jealousy of his late Master the King of Spain, the Ill-will of his own Brother (whom they call Duke Francis) and the Curse of all People wherever his Army has been quarter'd ; he is at length seiz'd and imprison'd by Arch-Duke Leopold, in the Castle of Antwerp ; for which joyful News the Inhabitants of the Spanish Netherlands every-where made Bonfires for Joy. He was confin'd on the 25th of the last Moon. And soon after his second Wife was taken into Custody, that by her Means they may discover his Papers and Money : This latter being the chief Thing they aim at, he being reputed prodigiously rich ; and the Spanish Coffers want a Supply. They connived at his Robberies, whilst there was any thing left for him to plunder, and that they saw he hoarded up. But now he has done his Work, they punish him for the Crimes which they themselves encourag'd, that so they may become Masters of his Wealth. 'Tis said, he brook'd his Restraint very well at first ; but a while ago, being deny'd the Liberty of the Castle Walls, he grew raving Mad, flung a Candlestick (which was all the Weapons they allow'd him) at the Governor's Head, and broke the Windows of his Lodgings. So that they have been forc'd to confine him to a Hole without any Light, save a little that finds Admittance through an Iron Gate at the Top of the Room.

His Brother Francis of Lorrain is to command the Army in his stead ; who pretends great Fidelity to the House of Austria, yet may in the Issue prove as wavering as his Brother : For the King of France has Baits would tempt the Virtue of an Angel. Yet nothing shall ever corrupt the Integrity of Mahmut the Mussulman, on whose Forehead Fate has engraven this Motto, *Prepar'd to suffer.*

I blush

I blnsh, serene *Age*, when I think I an so barren of *Virtues* that I have nothing else to boast of but my *Loyalty*: Whilst thousands of illustrious *Souls*, crown'd with a Circle of Merits, daily ascend to *Paradise*: And tho' they made but an obscure Figure on Earth, even as contemptible as the exil'd *Arabian* in his *Hutch* at *Paris*, yet now take their *Seats* among the hundred and twenty four *Thousand Prophets*, *Favourites* of the *Eternal*.

May'st thou increase that happy Number, but not till thou hast had thy Fill of Bliss and Earth; and that all thy Enjoyments here seem like the Perfumes of Ointments, which, tho' they please for a Time, yet at length they cloy the Sense.

Pars, 23d of the 3d Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER V.

To Nathan Ben Saddi, a Jew at Vienna.

DO not suspect me of Partiality, or that I am fond of making *Proselytes*, because I make such Pains to restore thee to *Reason*, and make thee sensible thou art a *Man*. I have no Design, or self-Interest, in doing thee this good Office; and 'tis remote from my Humour to busy myself in gaining *Converts*. Only the Love of Truth sets my Pen to work in this Manner; being ever of the Mind, That a free Disquisition, in Matters either of *Religion* or *Philosophy*, is the only Way to get quit of Errors. Perhaps my Case may be the same as thine: And, for aught thou knowest, I seek not more to undeceive thee, than

to satisfy myself, by thus frankly venting my Thoughts ; since nothing is more commonly observ'd, than, that, whilst a Man is teaching another he improves himself. Our Memories are frail and treacherous, and we think many excellent Things, which, for Want of making a deep Impression, we can never recover afterwards. In vain we hunt for the straggling *Idea* ; and rummage all the Solitudes and Retirements of our *Soul* for a lost Thought, which has left no Track or Footstep behind it. The swift *Offspring* of the *Mind* is gone ; 'tis dead as soon as born ; nay, often proves abortive in the Moment it was conceived. The only way therefore to retain our Thoughts, is to fasten them in Words, and chain them in Writing. This is one Cause that I trouble thee with, Letters of this Nature, that, whilst I am instructing thee, I may establish my own *Reason*, and confirm myself in the Method I have taken, to live according to my *Nature* ; that is, by not suffering my *rational Faculties* to fall asleep, whilst my Passions are active and vigorous in working my Ruin For I reckon no greater Shame or Misfortune can befall a Man, than to be deprived of his Humanity, that is, his *Reason*.

What I have said, concerning the Perfidiousness of our *Memories*, may serve as a proper Introduction to the Objections I shall make against your *Traditionaly Laws*.

If one ask you, *why these Laws were not written as well as the other* ; you answer, *That GOD took Care in this, left the Gentiles getting Copies of 'em, should corrupt and pervert the Sense, even as they had done the written Laws*. But how then came he to suffer any to be *written* ? Has he not equal Care of one Part, as of the other ? Or, could the *Gentiles do more Harm, by altering and corrupting*

rupting the less substantial *Traditions*, than the very fundamental *Statutes*? For, that these *unwritten Laws* contain'd only Circumstantial, your *Doctors* themselves confess. What Man of common Sense then can sit down contented with so trivial an Answer? Or will you say, that GOD took more Care to preserve these *Traditions* incorrupt from the *Gentiles*, than to retain them in their Purity among the *Jews*? For that committing them to Writing had been the surest Way to retain them in their *original Purity*, is evident by the Preservation of the *written Law*; of which there so was great Care taken in transcribing it, that if but a Letter or Point were added, diminish'd, or misplac'd they took it for a fatal *Omen* of some Calamity, and the faulty *Scribes* were severely punish'd, nay the whole *Congregation* were bound to expiate the Offence by *Fasting*, *Prayers*, and *Alms*. So that it was in a Manner impossible, that, with all this Circumspection, the least Corruption or Alteration should creep into the *written Law*.

I appeal now to thine own Reason, Whether this was not a much securer Way of preserving the *Laws* uncorrupt, than by trusting them to the fickle Memories of Men?

Besides I would fain know what became of these *Traditions* during the various *Captivities* of the *Jews*, and *Depopulation*, of the *Holy Land*? Who took Care to deliver these *Traditions* unalter'd to *Posterity* when they were without *Priests*, *Prophets*, or *Synagogues*? When they were dispers'd over the remote *Provinces* of *Media*, *Perfia*, *Egypt*, and *Babylon*? In those Days your *Fathers* were Slaves to the *Gentile Kings* of *Afia*; there were then no *Seniors* sitting in the *Sanhedrim*, who might take Care of these Things. Neither do I find, that *Esdras* the Scribe, was any ways concern'd

for

for these *Tradition*, when he with his Brethren the *Jews*, return'd from their long Captivity in *Perfia* and *Babylon*. All his most strenuous Endeavours were employ'd in recovering the lost Books of the *Written Law*, without so much as regarding or mentioning the other. From whence I gather, that either these *Traditions* were of no great Importance; or if they were, yet they were wholly, or for the most part chang'd or lost many hundred of Years before the *Talmud* was first compos'd, which thou say'st, is the *grand Repository* of these *sacred Instructions*. And, in saying so, thou contradictest thy own Arguments: For if these *Traditions* were appointed to be transmitted by *Word of Mouth*, from *Father to Son*, to all *Generations*, as you suppose, then what need was there of writing them in the *Talmud*, or any other *Book*? And yet the *Writings* of your *Rabbi's* are full of them. Thus thou confoundest thyself, and runnest blindfold round in a Circle of Absurdities.

Rouze up therefore thy Reason, and suffer not thyself to be hoodwinked by the *Fables* of your *Rabbi's*, those industrious *Midwives* of old *Womens Tales*. Doubtless those *Traditions*, about which you make such a Bustle, are no other than the *Whimseys* of your *Cabalists*, who pretend to spy more *Mysteries* in the Order of two or three *Hebrew Letters* or Points, than they are able to unfold in whole *Volumes*. They crack their Brains in conjuring up far fetch'd *Interpretations*, from the particular Fashion and Placing of one single Dash of a Pen. They puzzle and amuse their *Disciples*, with teaching them more knotty and romantick *Divinity* out of the four and twenty *Letters*, than ever *Pythagoras* did with all his *Mystick Numbers*. The *Alphabet* to them is the *Oracle* of *Theology*. They have turn'd the *Law* into a perfect *Riddle*. Believe

Believe not therefore these *Religious Mountebanks*, those *Holy Jugglers*, who with their sanctify'd *Legerdeain* would turn you into *Apes*, that they may laugh in secret at your Folly: while they behold, how precisely devout you are in cringing, jumping, dancing, howling, braying, and all your other antick Postures and Actions in the *Synagogue*; in the Practice of which you have bestowed so much Care, and are so exact, that you quite neglect the *weighty Points of the Law*.

I hope, what I have said, is sufficient to convince thee, that those *Traditions*, which you are taught to believe, were deliver'd to *Moses* in the *Mount of God*, are no other than the *Impostions* of your *blind Guides*, who are studious of nothing more, than to entangle you in a perpetual *Labyrinth of Superstition and Error*.

It will not be a greater Difficulty to demonstrate, that the *written Law* itself, though *Divine* in its *Original*, is now of *universal Obligation* to all *People*, but only calculated for your particular *Nation*, and such as were willing to enter into your Interest, among the *Nations adjacent to the Holy Land*.

And because my Time hastens me, I will only suggest one Argument for all, and leave it to thy Deliberation; whether it was possible for all Mankind to repair once a Year to *Jerusalem*, so sacrifice in *Solomon's Temple*, as is requir'd in your *Law*? For that it was not lawful to sacrifice any where else is evident, both from the *Law* itself, which expressly forbids it, and from the *Examples of your Fathers* in their several *Captivities*; and from your own *Practice* at this Day, who have made no Sacrifice since the Days of *Titus Vespasian*, the *Roman Emperor*, who laid waste your City, and burnt your *Temple to Ashes*.

And this may also serve to convince thee, that the *Law of Moses* was not of *perpetual Obligation*, even to the *Jews* themselves ; since 'tis evident from Matters of Fact, that, for these Sixteen hundred Years; you have not been in a Capacity to keep it : And doubtless, GOD would never require any thing of Men, which he foresaw they would not be able to perform.

Cease then to think so highly of thy Nation, as if none but they were the *Elect of GGD*, or capable of his Favours : Cease to insult over the rest of Mankind, and to curse thy Brethren the *Sons of one Father*, even *Noah the just Man and Prophet of GOD*. Behold the *Sun* and *Moon*, with all the *Constellations in Heaven*: Their *Influences* are equally dispers'd to all of *Human Race*. Behold the *Elements*; they serve all the *Sons of Adam* alike ; they are not partial to *Mortals*, neither does any *Faction* byass the *Winds* and *Rain*. These happen all at their appointed Times and Place. And the *four Seasons of the Year* return with even Courses to the Inhabitants of the *four Corners of the World*. The *Plants* know no Difference between the *Circumcis'd* and the *Uncircumcis'd*; but yield their Encrease with equal Indifferency to the one and the other : And the *Brute Animals* equally acknowledge both for their *Lords*. The *Birds of the Air* are as soon caught by a *Heathen, Christian, or Mahometan Fowler*, as by one that is a *Jew*. And the *Fish of the Sea*, when they swallow the *Hook*, or plunge themselves into the *Net*, regard not the Difference of *Religion* in those that catch them. All Things happen to every Man according to their *Nature* and the *Pleasure of Destiny*: Only Man himself transgresses the Condition of his Being. But those that obey the *eternal Law-giver*, let them be of what *Nation* or *Religion* soever, doubtless they live happily, and die in Peace,

However,

However, lest Men should err for Want of Knowledge, a Light is sprung forth in the East, even the *Book of Glory*, which confirms the *Written Law*, and instructs Men in the *Truth*. Doubtless this Book was brought down from *Heaven*: It carries its own Evidence, and a Testimony of its *Divine Original*, in the Majesty of the Style: There is a *Spirit and Energy* in every Word, sublimating the *Intellect* of the devout Reader and purifying his Affections: It is written in *Arabick*, in a *Dialect* so pure and perfect, that the most accurate *Criticks* can find no Blemish from the Beginning to the End. One Part coheres exactly with the other; 'tis void of Contradiction. All the *Chapters* in this glorious *Volume* are of a piece; which Excellencies could not have thus met together without a Miracle, in a *Book* divulg'd by a *Man*, who could neither write nor read.

The Success it has had in the *World*, speaks it of *celestial Descent*. The greatest Part of *Aisa*, and *Africk*, with many Kingdoms in *Europe*, have obey'd the *Alcoran* for above these thousand Years. Cou'd such a Thing come to pass, with out the *Decree of Heaven*? When the *Prophet* and *Favourite of GOD* first receiv'd his *Divine Commission*, he was like a *Pelican* in the *Wilderness*, so solitary, and without Companion. Nevertheless, he was not discourag'd, but obey'd the *Orders of Heaven*. He saw himself in the midst of *Rocks and Sands*, encompassed on all Sides with terrible *Beasts*: Yet he despair'd not of Assistance from *above*, but comforted himself in the Promise of the *Eternal*. He first preach'd to the savage *Lions and Tygers*; who, as if they had heard another *Orpheus*, grew tame and sociable at his powerful Words. Those fierce Inhabitants of the Woods came and prostrated themselves before the *Sent of GOD*; they lick'd his Feet, in token of Submission; they environ'd

environ'd the Place of his Repose, as his Guards, and brought him Food Morning and Evening. The Prophet wonder'd that so great Grace was given to the Beasts of the Earth. He prais'd the Creator of all Things, and his Mouth was full of Benedictions. He bless'd the Day and the Nights, and the Obscurity that came between them. He bless'd the Dews that fall at the rising of the odiferous Star, and the refreshing Winds that stir the Leaves of the Trees at Midnight. And in the Morning he pray'd that all Men might become true Believers. Doubtless GOD had granted his Petition, had not the Angel, who carry'd up his Prayers to Heaven, met with the Devil, a little on this side the Orb of the Moon, who stole from him some of Mahomet's Words, that so the Prayer ascended imperfect to the Throne of the Merciful. Nevertheless, a great Part of Men became Believers ; and more shall be added to the Number.

In a little Time the solitary Prophet saw himself at the Head of a numerous Army, all Volunteers, who resorted to him in the Wilderness, as they were inspir'd from Above. The mighty Men of Arabia oppos'd the sacred Hero : They led the Power of the East against him ; but they accelerated their own Fate, and incens'd their angry Stars. The Elements took up Arms against them, and the Meteors fought in Defence of the Messenger of GOD. Lightning and Hail, with Stones of Fire, blasted the Troops of the Infidels : And terrible Storms of Wind buried whole Armies in the Sands. Thus the Host of the Mussulmans became victorious without drawing a Sword, and the Empires of the Wicked fell to the Possessions of true Believers. Persia, Babylon, and Egypt were subdued, and embrac'd the undivided Truth. The Alcoran was receiv'd from India to the Mauritania Shore : From the rising of the Sun, to the going down

down thereof, this holy Profrssion is made with one Consent, There is but one GOD, and Mahomet his Prophet.

Now Nathan consider, whether ever the *Law of Moses* had such Footing in the *World*, or the *Children of Israel* could boast of such universal Conquests: Your little *Kingdom* has had it's Period long ago; and both that, and all the Empires of *Asia* and *Africk*, are swallowed up in the All-conquering Monarchy of the *Osmans*. Your Tabernacle, Temple, City, and Sacrifices, are quite extinct: Your Nation scatter'd over the whole *World*, without *Lands* or *Possessions* that they call their own. Neither is there *Princes*, *Priest*, or *Prophet*, to whom you can have Recourse for Delivery from your Misfortunes.

Come out therefore from the *Synagogue*, which lies under the *Scourge of Heaven*; shake off the *Malediction*; 2nd, being, purified, join thyself to the true Believers, who are *bless'd* in this *World*, and shall be *happy* in *Paradise*. Or at least stand by thyself, and follow thy own *Light*. Adieu.

Paris, 22d of the 3d Moon.
of the Year 1654.

LETTER VI.

To Dicheu Hussein, Bassa.

TH E Policies of Cardinal Mazarine are no Secrets at the *Imperial City*. Now he is about to play his Master-piece. He has all along maintain'd *Pensioners* in the Service of the French Grandees.

Grandees. No Man of prime Quality cou'd be sure he entertain'd not at his Table some Creature of this Minister. Disguises of all Sorts, both for Body and Mind, were never wanting to Men dexterous at Treachery, and officious to do Mischief.

But now he is setting *Spies* of another Character on the *Princes of the Blood*, and the *chief Nobility of France*. Women are to become his private Agents; Females of his own *Blood*, true *Italians*, and brought up under his particular Care and Management: In a Word, his *Sisters* and *Nieces*.

Five of them are newly come to this City, having been conducted hither by the *Cardinal's Secretary*, accompanied with a considerable Retinue of *Courtiers*, who went to meet them some Leagues from *Paris*. 'Tis said, That one of those Ladies is a great Beauty, and that the young *King*, having seen her *Picture*, fell in love with her.

This is certain, the *Prince of Conti* has married one of them; with whom the *Cardinal* has given his Palace, and two hundred thousand Crowns in *Dowry*.

They talk as if another of them was to be married to the *Duke of Candale*; and the third, to the Son of *General Harcourt*. And, as if *Mazarini* were emulous of *Joseph's* Character and Authority in *Pbaraoob's* Court, he has sent for his Father also, with all his Family, to come and reside in *France*. He is resolv'd to stock this *Kingdom* with *Sicilian Blood*, a *Race* of *Mazarins*: Who by instinct, as well as by Rules, shall carry on the Design he had laid; and either raise this tottering *State* to the Height of his *Model*, or absolutely ruin it. For that active Spirit cannot take up with *Mediums*.

'Tis said, That the Duke of Orleans resents very ill the Cardinal's Ambition, in marrying his Nieces into the *Blood Royal*. That Prince will not be prevail'd on to come near the Court; but rather favours the Prince of Conde, and the other Malecontents; whence some People are apt to pre-sage another Turn of Affairs before 'tis long; for the Generality of the French are inclin'd to the Prince's Party.

There is great Caballing all over the Kingdom; and the Cardinal strives to push his Interest forward by all the Methods of a cunning Statesman. He knows the Prince of Conde's Spirit too well to dream of a Reconciliation, and he has a double Interest in the Ruin of that unfortunate General; his own Preservation, and the Aggrandizing his Niece, the Princess of Conti; who, by the Fall of her Brother-in-Law, will be Mistress of his Estate.

He is endeavouring also to make an Alliance with the Cardinal de Retz, his perfect Enemy, and one rais'd by the Pepe to that Dignity, on purpose to counter-ballance Mazarini's Power at this Court; where he is suspected to animate the King against the Court of Rome.

The Cardinal de Retz is now a Prisoner of State, and has been so a long Time; being first confin'd by Mazarini's Orders. But the wise Minister now thinks it safer to compound with a Man, whom he cannot longer persecute, without drawing on himself the Revenge of all the Ecclesiasts, and especially the Thunder of the Roman Court.

Therefore, to reconcile Matters, and fortify himself, he has a propos'd a Match between his Nephew and de Retz's Niece. The Court is wholly taken up with making Friendships of this Nature; which is an evident Sign they feel their Power

Power at an Ebb, and fear it will be much lower, if the Prince of Conde should once take the Field in France.

'Tis nothing to the Mussulman Interest, which Side gets the Advantage, for they are all equal Enemies to the *Sent of GOD*.

If I can by any successful Artifice promote the Divisions of these *Infidels*, I shall not disserve the shining Part. However, I will still pray, That those Swords may be turn'd against each other; which, united, would hazard the State of the true *Faithful*.

Illustrious Friend, let thy Presence in the *Divan* be as a strong *Bastion*, under the *Covert* of which *Mahmut* may be shelter'd from the *Artillery* of evil Tongues and *Sycophants*.

Paris, 14th of the 4th Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER VII.

To Dgnet Oglou,

THOU art not ignorant that when I first heard of the cruel Sentence executed on our late Friend *Egri Boinou*, (on whom be the *Mercies of the Creator*) I wrote to his Successor *Ishmael Mouta Faraca*, a Letter of Condolence; wherein, to keep a Medium between the Tenderness I ow'd to the Loss which my Friend had sustained of his Eyes, and the Distrust I had of a Stranger, I filled up my Letter to *Ishmael* with consolatory Expressions; such as I would have used to *Egri* himself, had I been in his Company; Believing that

that *Ismael* would read my Letter to his blind Predecessor.

I play'd the Stoick, and encouraged the *Doctrine* of *Apathy*; or, at least, I abounded in *Philosophical* Counsels, almost as impracticable as the other: Nothing but severe *Morality* drop'd from my Pen. And all this, to cover my real Concern and Passion for *Egri's* Sufferings; who, thou knowest, was beloved by more than thee and me. I told thee in a former Letter. That I did not dare trust my Sentiments, though disguis'd, to a Man, who on the Score of his new *Preferment*, might become more quick-sighted than before, and would soon penetrate the thin Veil of Words, and spy something in that *Dispatch*, to my Disadvantage, should I have ventur'd to descant on the *Sultan's* Severity, or *Egri's* Merits.

Therefore I thought it best to pretend an Indifferency, to which I am as much a Stranger as any Man, in Cases that too nearly touch our Sense. 'Tis easy to give Counsel to another, which in the same Circumstances we are far from practising our selves. Then we can be full of Wisdom; and grave *Morals*; but when it once comes home, all our *Philosophy* vanishes; there remains nothing to be seen, but a mere *sensitive Animal*, without Virtue or Patience.

My own Experience, but two Days ago, forces this Confession from me, when by an unlucky Blow, I lost the Sight of both my Eyes, for the Space of eight and forty Hours. 'Tis true, I should not have used them much during a Third Part of that Time, had they not been hurt; unless thou wilt say, they are serviceable in our *Dreams*, and help our Souls to spy the dark *Chimera's* of the Night. However, I remember 'twas no small Grief, even in that Absence of the Sun, to be only sensible of the Privation of my Ears:

Ears: For, whilst the Windows of my Soul were shut, 'twas in vain for those of my Chamber to be open; which before this Misfortune would, by letting in the Light of the Moon or Stars, have convinc'd me, That it was Night, without being beholding to the Clocks and Bells of the Convents for my Intelligence, as I was under this Affliction.

Then it was, that in my Heart I unsaid all that I had written to the *Eunuch*, on the Subject of *Blindness*, and cursed the *Philosopher* for a Fool or a Madman, who put out his own Eyes for the sake of his Thoughts. I envied those more happy Fools, who are without Thoughts, but enjoy their Sight, which helps to form and regulate the Conceits of the most wise and thinking Men.

Nay, such was my Passion and Melancholy, during this short Eclipse of my Eyes, that I preferr'd to mine even the Life of those dumb *Animals*, whom Men have learn'd to call *irrational*, because they express their *Sentiments* by *inarticulate Sounds*, a *Dialect* which we don't understand. And I could almost have wished myself *metamorphos'd*, though it were into a *Dog*, provided I might have but that Sense, the Want of which renders our Humanity imperfect, and a Burthen to itself. Or, if thou wilt blamie me for such a Wish, I cannot forbear thinking that *Dog* happier than his *Master*, whom I have seen leading a blind Man in a String along the Streets of *Paris*. How prudently did that faithful *Creature* act the *Guide*, in crossing the Way, if any Danger threatened his Charge, as a Cart, Coach or Throng of People? And all this Conduct was owing to his Eyes, which made him wiser than his *Master*, who, had he enjoy'd this Sense, might not, for aught I know, have surpassed his kind *Bruit* in the Exercise of *Reason*.

And now I am fallen on this Subject of the *Wisdom of Brutes*, I must not forget a Story which I have read in *Plutarch*, as also in a certain *French Author*, of a *Dog* in the *Court of the Roman Emperor Vespasian*, who would act to the Life all the Agonies and Symptoms of Death at the Command of a *Mountebank*, who had taught him many such comical Tricks to divert the *Grandees of Rome*.

The same *Frenchman* mentions certain *Oxen*, which it seems had learned *Aithmeticke*: For being employed in turning the Wheel of a Well an Hundred Times every Day, when they had finisht that Task, would not stir a Step more; but, having resolv'd that Number in their Minds, desisted of their own Accord; nor could any Violence compel 'em to further Labour. Who will deny now that the *Oxen* were *Mathematicians*? Or, that the *Ship Dog* had any need to study *Eucleid's Elements*; who, having a great desire to taste of some Oil that he saw in a deep earthen Vessel, and not being able to put his Head in far enough, by reason of the long strait Neck of the Pot, after some Study ran to the *Hold* of the Ship, which was ballasted with *Gravel-stones*; from thence he brought in his Mouth, at several times, as many of those little Stones, as, half filling the Pot, forced the Oil up to the Mouth, so that he could lap his Belly full? Of this *Plutarch* says, he was an *Eye-Witness*. Was not this, thinkest thou, an *Archimedes* among the *Dogs*? Are not the *Goats of Candy* absolute *Physicians*, when, being wounded, they never cease ranging the Plants of that fertile *Island*. 'till they have found the *Herb Dittany*, with which they restore themselves to Health?

Should the *French* read these Lines, and the others I have writ on this Subject to *Cara Hali*;

and the great ~~Mahomed~~ of the Desart, they would censure me as a ~~Farewell~~, a Fool, or a Madman : Or, at least, they would conclude, I am too importunate an Advocate for the Beasts. They would call me *Brute myself*, and fix my Pedigree among some of the dumb Generations.

But thou who hast been educated in the serener Principles of the *Eost*, and hast had the Honour to pour out *Water* on the *Hands* of the abstemious Eremit, wilt have another Opinion of what I say, in Defence of our *Kindred Animals*.

He that has given *Wisdom* and *Language* to the *Pismires*, and instructed them to converse together by mute Signs, so that when the Signal was given, the Alarm was taken throughout their humble Territories, and they all fled away with their Bag and Paggage, when the Army of *Solomon* approached : Inspire us with *Grace* to understand the *Language* of the *Beasts*, or at least, not think ourselves wiser than them who understand ours.

Paris, 14th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER VIII.

To Afis, Bassa.

THIS Court is wholly taken up at present with the Preparations that are making to crown the young King. The Place, design'd for that Ceremony, is a City call'd *Rheims*. 'Tis said the Duke of *Orleans* will not be there, though the King has summon'd all the Princes and Nobility to attend at his *Inauguration*, according to the ancient Custom :

Custom: But that Prince stomachs the great Sway
Cardinal Mazarini bears at Court. Besides his
Daughter, who has no small Power over him, is
affected to the Party of *Malecontents*. 'Tis thro'
her Persuasion the Duke her Father absents himself
from the King his Nephew. Yet there are those
that say, his Mind will change before the Time
appointed for the *Coronation*: And that he will rather
dissemble his Grudge, that so he may more
advantageously ruin the *Cardinal*, who keeps the
King lull'd in a Circle of Pleasures agreeable to
his Youth, that so he may not have Time or Inclination
to pry into his Management of Affairs.

The *Court* is at present at *Fontainbleau*, a House
of Pleasure belonging to the King. They pass
their Time away in Delights, drown'd in Security : Whilst the wakeful *Princes* of the *Blood*
are plotting new Methods to rouze them from
their *Lethargy*, and teach the young *Monarch*,
that the *Sound* of the *Trumpet*, and *Beat* of the
Drum will in a short Time be more necessary Mu-
sick than the *soft Airs* of the *Lute*, and such *Cham-
ber-Melody*.

In the mean Time, the *Prince of Conde* being
condemn'd, the *Princess*, his Wife, has petition'd
the *Parliament*, that her *Dowry* may be secur'd to
her. But they have referr'd the Matter to the King.
Her Husband seems to be lost in all Respects, save
those of the People's Affections, who favour any
that are Enemies to *Cardinal Mazarini*.

Monsieur Broussel, one of the *Counsellors of Par-
liament*, whose Imprisonment I formerly men-
tion'd to be the Cause of the *first Sedition at Paris*,
is newly dead; yet the Cause, whereof he was a
Patriot, dies not with him, but rather takes fresh
Vigour from daily Grounds of Discontent.

It was more particularly reviv'd upon the
Death of the late *Archbishop of Paris*; the *Clergy*
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chusing for his Successor the *Cardinal de Retz*, a Prisoner of State. and under the severe Displeasure of the King. This *Election* was countermanded by a *Declaration* of the *Council Royal*. Nevertheless the Ecclesiasticks persist in their first Choice ; whilst *Cardinal Mazarini* threatens 'em with the Punishments due to those who contemn the King's Authority. But they slight his Menaces, trusting to the Arms of the *Prince of Conde*, which they hope will deliver them in Time from the Oppressions of that great Minister.

The Men of Ability cabal, whilst the *Vulgar* are easily drawn into *Parties*, as their Affections byass 'em. Here is nothing but Murmuring and Whispering against the *Government*. Every Man endeavours to purchase Arms, and lay 'em up privately, as against some *publick Invasion*. Nay, the Citizens walk not abroad without *Daggers* hid under their Garments, as if they either intended a *Massacre*, or were afraid of one. All Things seem to portend some sudden Eruption of popular Fury ; and the Wiseit know not what will be the Issue of so many threatening Occurrences.

Only *Mahmut* (surrounded with *Infidels*) is resign'd to *Destiny* ; knowing that no human Council can hasten or retard the *Decrees* sign'd above.

Paris, 17th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1645.

LETTER IX.

To Murat, Bassa.

IT seems the Devils have been lately let loose in these Western Parts, if we may give Credit to the Deposition of such as have accus'd certain suppos'd Witches.

In Bretagne, a Province of this Kingdom, above forty old Women have been seiz'd and imprison'd, for holding Correspondence with *infernal Powers*, and above Half of them condemn'd to Death : GOD knows with what Justice.

Some of them are accus'd of enchanting the Persons of their Neighbours ; others for bewitching their Cattle ; and a ~~Sort~~ Sort for dissolving the mischievous *Charm* of the first and second : All of them for assembling in the Night-time, and using certain *diabolical Ceremonies*, which, they say, begin and end in kissing the *Posterior*s of a Goat, or the *Devil* in that Form.

I know not how far those poor superannuated Figures of Mortality may be wrong'd. 'Tis a Question whether their Judges are always in the Right. A shrivell'd meagre Face, a hollow Eye, join'd with irrecoverable Poverty, are many Times the chief Grounds of Suspicion, which, improv'd by Superstition, Mistakes, and Malice, have often prevail'd on those who ought to administer Justice, to condemn poor Wretches more innocent than themselves, as guilty of *Witchcraft*.

Yet it cannot be deny'd but that there have been both Men and Women vers'd in *magical Arts*, as they are commonly called, which I take to be only the *more mysterious Science of Nature*.

Such was Zorooster, the great Grand-child of Noah, and King of that Part of Asia, which was then call'd Bactria. Such was Apollonius Tyanaeus, Philistides Syracusanus, with many others of ancient Date : These understood the hidden Force of the Elements, the Influence of the Stars, the specifick Operation of Metals, Minerals, and other subterranean Bodies, with the Virtues of all Vegetables. They knew exactly how to frame *Astral Images* and *Talismans*, by Help of which they were able to effect Wonders. And all this perhaps without once dreaming of infernal Spirits, or having the least Society with Devils.

Yet I believe *Lucian*, an ancient Writer, who never spoke seriously of any Thing, scarce believed himself, when he related the Story of *Pancrates*, a famous Magician of Egypt, who by these *Talismans* was able to transform *inanimate* Things into the Appearance at least of *living* Creatures : Thus he would turn a Stick or Piece of Wood into a seeming Man, who should walk, discourse, and perform all the Actions of a rational Being.

A certain Stranger trav'ling with him once to Memphis, and lying with him in the same Caravansera, as soon as they were alighted from their Camels, Pancrates took a Plank of Oak, and having touch'd it with his *Talisman*, and pronounc'd two or three Syllables, incontinently the Stock mov'd, stood upright, walk'd, and, taking the Camels by the Bridle, led them to the Stables : After which this wooden Man came in and prepared their Pillow, went on whatsoever Errands Pancrates sent him ; and when they departed, the Magician using a certain private Ceremony, this officious Servant return'd to a Plank again. This was his Practice all along the Rcad.

One Day his Fellow Traveller, being resolv'd to try the Experiment, took the Advantage of the Magician's

Magician's Absence, who was gone to the Temple, and left his Talisman behind him. The curious Traveller, having been often an Eye-Witness of this Trick, takes a Piece of Wood, and touches it with Pancrates's Talisman, repeating the Syllables he had heard him utter. Immediately the inanimate Timber became a Man, asking his Pleasure. The Traveller, astonish'd at the Event, commanded his new Servant to bring him a Bucket of Water. The enchanted Spark obeys. The Traveller told him it was enough, and bid him return to the Piece of Wood again; but, instead of that, he continued drawing of Water, and bringing it in till the House was full. The Traveller, fearing the Anger of Pancrates, thought to dissolve the Enchantment, by cleaving the Wooden Animal in two. But this augmented his Trouble; for each Piece, taking a Bucket, fell to drawing of Water, so that of one Servant he had made two. This continued till the Magician came to his Rescue, who, having sternly rebuked the Traveller's Rashness, at a Word turn'd the two busy Drudges to their primitive Logginess and Inactivity again.

I do not tell this Story as if I would have thee believe it, or that I give Credit to it myself. Let us imitate the Author of it, who laughs at all that delight in such Fables. But the Christians, who believe a Piece of Bread is transform'd to Flesh and Blood, and becomes an immortal God at the pronouncing of four Words by the Priest, may be excus'd, if they put Confidence in the Figments of Poets and Orators.

I have in my Custody the Journal of Caron, who formerly resided at Vienna, a private Agent for the Ever Happy Port. Some of his Letters speak of the Superstition and Credulity of the Germans in this kind. Yet in a Letter to the

Musti, he acknowledges himself overcome by the unquestionable Testimonies of such as had been Eye-Witnesses of the Life and Death of one *Fauftus*, a German Magician, who play'd a Thousand infernal Pranks (as he calls them) even before the Emperor himself.

He tells also of another Magician, call'd *Zyto*, who liv'd in the Days of the Emperor Charles IV. And when the Emperor's Son, to whom *Zyto* belong'd, was to marry the Duke of Bavaria's Daughter, the Duke, to oblige his Son-in-law, who was much taken with *Magical* Tricks, as were all the Germans, sent for a great many famous Sorcerers to the Wedding. Among the rest, while one was performing a rare Exploit, on a sudden *Zyto* the Prince's Conjuror, came up to him, with a Mouth seeming as wide as that of an old Crocodile, and swallows him up at a Morsel. When he had thus done, he retires and voids him again in a Bath, and brings him thus drench'd into the Company, challenging any of the other Magicians to do a Feat like that, but they were all flient.

I hear of no such Tricks done by those French Witches, who cause so much Discourse at present. The worst they are accus'd of, is bewitching their Neighbours Hogs to Madness, which thou knowest may be only a natural Malady.

I pray Heaven defend us from the Enchantments of a deluded Fancy, that Domestick Incubus of every Mortal, and we need fear neither Witch nor Wizard.

Paris, 20th of the 5th Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER X.

To Chornezan Mustapha Baffa.

THE Fame of *Christina*, Queen of *Sweden* has no doubt reach'd thy Ears ; I have made mention of her in several of my Letters. That Royal Virgin is now about to surrender her Crown to her Cousin, whom they call *Charles Prince Palatine*. This is a voluntary Resignation. And her Motive is said to be a strong *Inclination to Solitude*, and a *private Life* ; being esteem'd the most accomplish'd and learn'd *Princess* of this Age. But those, who pretend to know more than others, say, that the true Ground of her abandoning the Kingdom, is a Resolution she has taken to change her Religion, and embrace the *Faith* of the *Roman Mufti*, which is forbidden by the Laws of *Sweden*.

Thou wilt smile at the Proposals which this Queen sent to her design'd Successor ; and his Answer to them.

In the first Place, " She will keep the greatest Part of the Kingdom and Revenues in her own Hands.

Secondly, " She will be no Subject, but altogether Independant and Free.

Thirdly, " She will be at Liberty to travel into Foreign Countries, or into any Part of that Dominion.

" Lastly, " She will not have the Offices of Trust, or any other Gifts that she shall have dispos'd of to her Favourites, revok'd by her Successor.

To these Articles Prince Charles answer'd,

First, " That he will not be a mere titular King, without Dominions, nor without such a Revenue as is necessary to defray the Royal Expenses, both in Peace and War.

Second'y, " That he will suffer no Competitor,
" Equal, or Sovereign in his Kingdom.

Thirdly, " That he will not run the Hazard of
" her Intrigues in Foreign Courts.

Lastly, " That, if he be King, he will dispose
" of Preferments as he thinks fit. *And in fine*, That
" he will not be the Shadow of a King, without
" the substantial Prerogatives of Sovereignty.

'Tis added, That when the Queen heard his Reply, she said aloud, " I propos'd those Articles
" only to try his Spirit. Now I esteem him worth
" thy to reign, who so well understands the in-
" communicable Rights of a Monarch.

This Intelligence comes by a Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador, who is newly come out of Sweden to negotiate at this Court a Ten Years Truce between France and Spain.

Here is likewise an Ambassador from Portugal, who acquaints the Court, that the Portuguese have expell'd the Hollanders out of the Places they held in the East-Indies. But, if our Merchants bring true Intelligence, the Tartars will exterminate all the Franks which are in China.

In the mean time, the young King of France passes away his Hours, in Dancing, seeing of Plays, and other Recreations, provided with vast Expence by Cardinal Mazarini, to divert him from meddling with publick Affairs, and from thinking too seriously on the Sentence he has pronounced in Parliament against the Prince of Conde.

One knows not well how to blame the Prince of Conde's Proceedings, nor yet to accuse the King of Injustice. Neither is it proper for a Musselman Slave to decide the Controversy : Our Principles and Laws are different from theirs: And he, that is esteem'd a Patriot here in the West, would be condemn'd for a Rebel without Hesitation in any Part of the East, where but one

GOD

GOD in Heaven, and one Sovereign on Earth, is acknowledg'd by the Subjects of every Kingdom and Empire.

But in France the Princes of the Royal Blood are invested with such a Power, as renders it difficult for those under their Command to distinguish 'em from supreme Monarchs. Yet not one of 'em possesses a Government equal to that of the *Bassa of Egypt*; or superior to his of *Aleppo*.

I have spoken of these *Princes* formerly in some of my *Letters* to the happy *Ministers* of him, who, when he pleases, can make the greatest *Sovereigns* the *Squires* of his *Stirrup*.

And therefore 'twill be needless to say any more on that Subject, but only acquaint thee, that the *French Court*, tho' they cannot relent of the Rigour they have used towards the *Prince of Conde*, yet seem willing to compound the Business with his Son, the young *Duke of Enguier*, and by a subtle Artifice, to strike Two Strokes for the State at One. A great *Duke* of this *Realm* has been lately dispatch'd to the *Duke of Orleans*, to propose a *Match* between his Daughter and *Conde's* Heir. Whereby the *Estate* of the *Prince of Conde* will fall to the *Duke of Orleans*'s Possession, during the *Minority* of the young Couple. This is a Wheedle to reconcile the King's Uncle to the *Court*, who has been a long Time estrang'd. But 'tis thought his Displeasure is of too deep a Dye to be wash'd off with *Court Holy Water*.

I have no more News to tell thee, save the Death of a certain *Prince*, whom they call the *Duke of Elbeuf*. And it is of no Import to the *Divan*, whether a Hundred of these *Infidel Princes* die every Day or no, so long as the *Grand Seignior* lives, and is ever supply'd with faithful *Ministers*.

For his Health I pray, before the Sun peeps o'er the *Top*s of the *Eastern Mountains*, and after he hides himself in the *Vallies* of the *West*. Neither do I rise from my Knees at the *five appointed Hours*, without an *Oraison* for *Chernesan*, and the other *Bassa*'s of the Port.

Paris, 10th of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER XI.

To Sale Tircheni Ermin, Superintendent of the Royal Arsenal at Constantinople.

THOU, that hast the Charge of the *Ammunition* design'd for the *Conquest* of the *World*, art fittest to receive the News of a terrible Blow lately given to a City of the *Infidels* in *Flanders*.

This Place is call'd *Gravelins*, whereof I have made mention in some of my former Letters. On the 29th of the last *Moon*, the Powder of the *Magazine* there took Fire, whether by *Accident*, or *Design*, is not certainly known; but the Damage it has done is very great. It is reported, that a third Part of the City is blown up, and the chief *Fortifications* about it, with the *Out-works* of the *Citadel*. Three Thousand Mortals had their Breath exhausted by the violent Convulsion of the Air, and were sent into another *World*, well season'd with *Salt Petre*: Besides a vast Multitude of all Sorts, that were bury'd in the Ruins of the Houses.

Some say, a certain Person coming to buy some Powder of the *Steward* of the *Magazine*, as they were knocking out the Head of a Powder Barrel, the Hammer struck Fire. Others report, that this Person, who pretended to buy Powder, was a *Spy*, or *private Agent* of *Cardinal Mazarini* in those Parts: And that, by his Master's Order, he had prepar'd a certain *artificial Fire*, enclos'd in a Shell or Box; and that, at a certain determin'd Period of Time, it would cause the Box to fly in Pieces, and scatter *Flames* almost as subtil and penetrating as those of *Lightning*.

Having therefore, this little Instrument of Mischief ready, and being instructed in all Things, he with the *Steward* enter'd the Vaults where the Powder lay, under Pretence of buying some for the *Governor of Brussel*s. And, when they had open'd one of the Barrels, he thrust his Hand among the Powder, as though he would take up some to look upon; at the same Time dexterously conveying his little Shell or Box into the Barrel, knowing that in an Hour's Time it would work its Effect. In the mean while seeming to dislike that Barrel, they open'd another; which he bought, and so departed. Within an Hour afterwards, all the Countries round about were astonish'd at the dreadful Blow, which made the Earth to tremble. They say, it was heard beyond the Seas into *England*.

Thus the Contrivance of this *Tragedy* is fasten'd on *Mazarini*; and such is the Hatred the People bear to this Minister, that, if an Earthquake should happen in these Parts, I believe they would accuse him as the Author of it.

But it seems as if all the *Elements* were at *War* against the *Netherland Provinces*. I have already acquainted the Ministers of the *Ever-happy Port*, what Distresses beset these People by *Storms at Sea*.

Sea, and Inundations on Land. After which the Element of Fire took its Turn to chastise them. For, in the first Moon of this Year, a certain Wind-mill, in the Low-Countries, whirling round with extraordinary Violence, by reason of a furious Storm ; the Stone at length, by its rapid Motion became so intensely hot, as to fire the Mill; from whence the Flames, being dispersed by the High Winds, to the neighbouring Houses, set a whole Town on Fire.

And now the Wrath of Heaven has been kindled again to destroy these Infidels : Yet those that survive will not be converted. Perhaps they will be ruin'd Piece-Meal, even to a final Extermination, like the People of Aad and Thamud, of whom at this Day there remain no Foot-steps.

I pray GOD guard the Imperial City and Arsenal from all Casualties of Fire, from Inundations of Water, and from Earthquakes : And thy own watchful Care and Prudence will defend the Magazines in thy Custody, from the fly Attempts of Traitors and Villains.

Paris, 10th of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER XII.

To Mehemet, an Eunuch, in the Seraglio.

I Acquainted thee formerly with the first Necessity I had to drink Wine, that I might the better conceal my being a Musselman, when I was made a Prisoner by Cardinal Mazarini's Order.

per. I tell thee now, this Liquor is grown habitual to me, it being the natural Beverage of the Country where I am. But the French temper it with Water, the better to allay their Thirst, and prevent Fevers: Which Custom agrees not with the Stomach of a *Mahometan*, who, when he drinks either Water or Wine, loves to have 'em pure without Mixture. I use it moderately for my Health, and to create an Appetite. But this Evening I drank a Glass of Wine, which is like to make me abhor it for ever. In all Probability I shall turn as strict and precise as a *Hodgia*. For, in the midst of my Draught, I had almost swallowed a great Spider, which lay drowned in the Wine. The little Beast had pass'd my Lip; but I soon clear'd my Mouth of so ungrateful a Morsel. I wish I could as easily discharge my *Imagination* of the hated Ideas it has imbibed with this fatal Potion. Not, that I think I am poisoned, or have received any real Damage from the *Spider*: The worst *Venom* lies in my own *Fancy*. It will be impossible for all the Water in *France* to wash away the Prejudices I have conceived against this little *Insect*. I have a perfect *Antipathy* against it. The Sight of a *Spider* would always make me sweat and tremble. Now, if ever I should taste of Wine again, I should imagine every Mouthful I swallow'd had a *Spider* in it. My *Reason* tells me, there was no Danger if I had one in my Stomach; having seen a *Physician*, without the Use of any *Antidote*, swallow two or three large *Spiders* in a Glass of Wine: And this was his ordinary Practice every Morning. And most of that Profession maintain, that *Spiders*, so drank, can do no Harm; yet my *Antipathy* overcomes my *Reason* in this Point. And if *Galen* or *Hippocrates* were alive, they would not be able with all their

their learned *Demonstrations*, to reconcile me to a *Creature*, for which I have an invincible *Aversion* and *Abhorrence*. I had rather encounter with a *Lion* or *Tyger* in the Desarts of *Arabia*, provided I had but a *Sword* in my *Hand*, than to have a *Spider* crawling about me in the *Dark*. And therefore I have often envied the *Happiness* of the *Irish Men*; for in that *Island*, they say, No *venomous Creature* will live. The same is reported of the *Isle of Malta*; which wonderful Privilege both these *Islands* ascribe to the *Prayers* of certain *Saints*.

There is no Reason to be given for these secret *Antipathies*, which are discover'd in many Men. Some will sweat and faint away, if there be a *Cat* in the Room where they are, though they know nothing of it, any otherwise than by the secret *Intimations* of this *unaccountable Sense*, which *Nature* has added to the other *five*. I have seen a Gentleman drop down in a *Swoon*, as soon as he enter'd a Chamber where there was a *Squirrel* kept in a *Cage*. And those that knew him said, It was his constant *Infirmity*.

If there be any Truth in the *Doctrine* of the Soul's *Transmigration*, I should think the best Reasons for these private *Antipathies* might be drawn from some former State of the Soul. And according to that Supposition I should conclude, that I had been a *Fly* before I came into this *Body*; and, having been frequently persecuted by *Spiders* in that State, do still retain the Dread of my old *Enemy*, which all the Circumstances of my present *Metamorphosis* are not able to efface. But if this be so, I wonder I should have no distinct Remembrance of my former little volatile Life; since *Pythagoras*, the great Patron of the *Metempsychosis* declares, that he could remember several Changes he had undergone. And particularly

ly recounts, how he led a merrier Life when he was a *Frog*, than since he became a *Philosopher*.

It affords me a Matter of Thought, and is no small Diversion to behold the Contrariety that is in Men's Diet. One Man never tastes of *Fish* all his Days, another abhors *Flesh*; this faints if his *Bread* be cut with a Knife that has touched *Cheese*, that swoons at the Smell of *Mutton*. Men have as different Appetites, as they have Faces. Some are squeamish, and almost nauseate every Thing that others eat freely of: Again, there are others to whom nothing comes amiss. For my Part, I have many Aversions in Point of Diet; And, above all Things, I can never be reconciled to the eating of *Insects*, *Serpents*, and other *Reptile Creatures*; yet here are Men in this Kingdom, who live upon *Frogs*, *Vipers*, *Grasshoppers*, and such kind of loathsome *Animals*. And I have read of a People in the Southern Parts of *Africa*, who had no other Diet but salted *Locusts*, which they catch in the Spring; when certain *Winds* bring innumerable Swarms of them over the Land, so that all the *Country* is covered. These People are very lean, active, and black. They run swift as *Stags*, and will climb Trees, and jump from one Bough and Tree to another, as nimble as *Apes* and *Squirrels*. But they are short-liv'd, never exceeding forty Years of Age. For, about that Time, they feel a violent Itching all over their Bodies; which tempting them to scratch themselves, they never cease 'till they make Holes in their *Flesh*s where certain winged *Insects* breed: Which multiply so fast, that in a little Time they devour the poor Wretches. This is thought to be the Result of their ill Diet.

Let not what I have said create any Squamishness in thee, but eat thy *Pilau* with a good Stomach:

Stomach : For that Food has the Benediction of GOD and his Prophet.

Paris, 23d of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1654.

LETTER XIII.

To the Kaimacham.

THE King of France has been solemnly crowned at Rheims ; where were present his Mother and Brother, Cardinal Mazarini, with divers Princes and Nobles, and Foreign Ministers. But nothing could persuade the King's Uncle, the Duke of Orleans, to grace this Ceremony with his Presence. He has declared he will never come to the Court so long as Cardinal Mazarini is there.

Marshal Turenne has received private Orders to repair speedily to his Army in Flanders. What the Design is we are not certain. Some say, He is gone to surprize Gravelins, a City in Flanders, which was lately so ruin'd by the Blowing up of the Magazine, that it is not in a Condition to resist the French, should they assault it.

Others say, the King has commanded his General to lay Siege to Stenay, a City belonging to the Prince of Conde, a Place of great Strength, and exquisitely fortify'd.

'Tis reported, that Cardinal Mazarini holds a Correspondence with the Governor of this strong Hold: And that on this Ground it was he promis'd the King, on the Honour of his Purple, that, if he would suffer his Army to lie down before it, it should by such a Day be delivered into his Hands.

The

The Duke of Lorrain, of whose Imprisonment at Antwerp, I inform'd Mustapha Berber Aga, is now remov'd from thence, and sent to Spain; from whence 'tis believed he will never come back.

From the North the Post brings News of the Resignation which Christina, Queen of Sweden has made of her Crown, to her Cousin, Prince Charles. They add, That she caus'd a Crown to be made with this Inscription, FROM G O D AND CHRISTINA; and that she placed this Crown on the Prince's Head with her own Hands, having before absolv'd all her Subjects from their Oaths of Fidelity to her.

The same Post also tells us, of a mighty Army of Muscovites which are enter'd into Poland, destroying and laying desolate wherever they come. The pretended Cause of this Invasion is said to be a Disgust the Czar has taken at a certain Historian and Poet of Poland; who, in reciting the Wars between those Nations, had made a Mistake in the Genealogy of the Muscovite Emperors, naming the Father for the Son. The Czar, being inform'd of this, demanded the Head of the Writer as an Atonement; which being deny'd, he rush'd into the Territories of Poland, to revenge himself by Fire and Sword.

These are the Actions of such as pretend to follow the Example of Jesus, the Messias; who commanded Men to forgive Injuries, even as did our Holy Prophet; yet they scruple not to accuse us of what they themselves are only guilty. Thus whilst they are Christians in Name, we shew by our Practice that we are true Disciples of the venerable Jesus.

Doubtless all Men are just or wicked by Nature. Every Man's Fate is engraven on his Fore-head. And neither the Precepts nor Examples of Jesus, or Mahomet, can alter the Inclination of those

those, whose Stars have sign'd 'em in their Native-
ity with the indelible Characters of Vice.

Paris, 3d of the 6th Moon,
of the Year 1634.

LETTER XIV.

To Dgnet Oglou:

Hitherto I have been in a *Wilderness*, or at least I'll suppose it, wandering up and down, lost and confounded in the Dark, without Sun, Star, Land-mark, or any faithful Guide to direct me. What shall I do in this Case ? I am tired with perpetual Rambling, and rest dare I not ; neither can I, such is my Uneasiness, even in the only Circumstance which gives to other Men Repose.

Thus I discourse with myself when I am alone, and consider my present State as a *Mortal*. The Miseries of this Life are the *Themes* of my first Contemplation ; and 'tis but Reason it should be so, because we feel them every Moment. They touch our Sense nearly, and afflict us with sharp Pains. Yet they are but like the Sting of a *Wasپ*, violent for a Time, but last not long.

This Thought carries me farther, and puts me upon an endless Meditation, what will befall me after I am dead. When I have contemplated all that I can, run over a thousand Paths of Fancy, and track'd all the Footsteps of the *Wise*, or of such as were esteem'd so ; still I find myself in a *Desart*, more entangled than a Traveller lost in the

the Forest of Hyrcania, which extends from the most Northerly Part of Muscovy, to some Provinces in the German Empire; and 'tis reputed five Hundred Leagues in Length.

In this bewilder'd Condition I met with many pretended Guides; one telling me *this* is the Way, another *that*. But, because they do not agree in their Advice, I know not which to trust; and am inclined to suspect some for Cheats, and the rest for Fools; as much at a Loss, if not more than myself.

Permit me to discourse with Freedom, my dear Dgnst, and let us unmask like Friends. What signifies all that the *Imaums* and *Mollahs* can say of *Paradise* and *Hell*, since none of 'em have been there to make an Experiment? Why should we suffer ourselves to be amus'd with Notions of Things, which for aught we know have no other Existence, but in the *Harangues* of the *Preachers*, and the *Fancies* of the *Credulous*.

Think not that I am going to persuade thee to the *Heresy* of the *Musarin*, who deny the *Being* of a G O D. I tell thee, I am no *Atheist*. From every Thing I behold, my Thought soon flies up to a first Cause; and there 'tis dash'd into a thousand *Querries*. This I lay as a solid Foundation, *All Things were not always in the same State as they are now*, (my Experience demonstrates to the contrary.) But how much longer they have been otherwise, than my own Remembrance, I cannot be assur'd, but by the Confidence which I repose in People that are older than myself, and the Faith I give to Books. Both which agree in this, That they are guilty of Contradictions without Number.

These that were born before me, and liv'd in the Days of Sultan Mahomet III. tell me many Passages of his Reign, quite different from the Relations

tions of others, who also liv'd in those Times, and remark'd the Transactions of their Age.

I like the Disagreement I find among *Authors*, who have committed to Writing the *Histories* of former *Times*. 'Tis difficult to encounter with two Men of the same Opinion, even as to Matters of Fact. Some take a Pride in disguising the Truth, whilst others have not Skill to take off the Mask. There are a Sort of Persons in the World, Men of supine and easy Judgments, credulous, and not daring to call in Question what has been transmitted to them from the Authority of such and such a Writer. They superstitiously revere, as an *Oracle*, the *Manuscripts* of a mortal Man like themselves, subject to as many Fraulties and Mistakes. And all this, only because they have been taught to do so from their Infancy: So forcible is the Influence of Education. Thus the *Hebrews* believe the *Records* of their Nation to be of Divine Original, though they want not verbal Contradictions, and abound with logical and philosophical Inconsistencies. But that which is of greatest Moment is, that neither they nor any other Nation, no not even the *Affyrian* or *Egyptian* Records, come near the immense Chronologies of the *Chinese* and *Indians*. So that, amidst such vast Variety of Accounts, a Man knows not where to fix his Belief. But whether the World be only five or six Thousand Years old, or of a more indefinite Antiquity, this is a sure Maxim, *That Something is Eternal*. Even the *Jews* and *Christians*, who deny the Eternity of Matter, and assert the Creation of the World out of *NOTHING*, in a determin'd Period of Time, must of Necessity own, There was an eternal and infinite Emptiness or Vacuity, which is the same as *Moses* calls by the Name of *NOTHING*: Which will found as harsh to

Philosophy as the Eternity of Matter does in their Divinity. Nay, if I mistake not, 'tis of a worse Consequence, even in the Doctrines of Religion, to assert an infinite Privation, or Want of Existence, to be Co-eternal with the substantial GOD, who is Omnipotent, Living, and Strong; than to affirm Matter itself to be Co-eternal with him, since this is an actual Substance, and may with Reason be suppos'd, as a necessary Emanation of his Power and Goodness; whereas the other is a mere naked Potentiality, a Non-Entity, as the Western Philosophers call it; and therefore cannot be conceived to flow from the Divine Nature, which is Essential Life and Being. Yet in these nice and remote Speculations I am timorous, and dare not be positive; lest I should profane the Honour of the Sovereignly Good, who is the Breath of our Nostrils. To speak the Truth, I am wavering in all Things but this: That there is an eternal Mind, every where present, the Root and Basis of all Things visible and invisible, whom we call Alla, the Support of infinite Ages, the Rock and Stay of the Universe.

Let thou and I, dear Friend, persevere in adoring that superlative Essence of Essences, with internal and profound Devotion: Let our Thoughts be pure, our Words few, and those full of innocent and grateful Flames. For assuredly, GOD delights not in the Babbling of the Tongue.

As for the rest, Let us live according to our Nature and Reason, as we are Men. For we may believe, That the indulgent Father of all Things will accept us, if we square our Actions according to this Rule, without aiming at the Perfection of Angels.

In a Word, Let us love all *human Race*, and shew Justice and Mercy to the *Brutes*. For, in so doing, we shall not be unkind to ourselves.

Paris, 13th of the 7th Moon, of the Year 1654,
according to the Christian Style.

The End of the Fourth VOLUME.





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